FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 142

24 July 1981

INTRABLOC AFFAIRS

Vietnamese Government Delegation to CEMA Departs AA 1
MTI Reports CEMA Agrarian-Industrial Cooperation AA 1
CTK Reports CSSR Involvement in CEMA Projects AA 2
Slovak Daily on 'Speculations' on CEMA Cooperation AA 2
[Bratislava PRAVDA 2 Jul]
Joint USSR, GDR, Polish Naval Exercises End AA 3

CSCE/MBFR/DISARMAMENT

GDR Delegate Sees No Progress at MBFR Talks BB 1

ALBANIA

Radio Reports Polish Congress Proceedings B 1
Haxhi Lleshi Greets Egyptian President as-Sadat B 1
ZERI I POPULLIT Views Development of Energy Industry B 1
[15 Jul]
ZERI I POPULLIT on New Output Initiatives [16 Jul] B 2

BULGARIA

Zhivkova Funeral, Orations, Attendees Reported C 1
Events at Funeral C 1
Speakers Noted C 3
Zhivkov Receives USSR's Demichev C 3
Demichev, Kuglova Depart C 3
Filipov Receives Indian Minister C 4
Leaders Message Polish Counterparts on National Day C 4
Briefs: Cooperation With Czechoslovakia; Iraqi C 4
National Holiday

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Leaders' Message on Poland's National Day D 1
[RUDE PRAVO 22 Jul]
Hodic Describes U.S. Subversion in Poland, CSSR D 2
Commentators Report, Criticize Recent Polish Events D 3
Polish Journalist Criticized D 3
Union Concern Cited D 3
Past Shows Trade Unions Must Be Class, Partyminded D 4
[TRIBUNA 15 Jul]
Flood Alarm Continues, Situation Is 'Improving' D 4
Husak Sends Condolences on Zhivkova's Death D 5

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Kleiber Sent to Lyudmila Zhivkova's Funeral E 1
Leaders Greetings to Poland on National Day Noted E 1
Stoph Talks With Sri Lanka Prime Minister End E 2
Opening of Permanent German History Exhibition E 3
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 22 Jul]
Hager Speech [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 22 Jul] E 3

HUNGARY

Leaders Greet Polish Counterparts on National Day F 1
[MAGYAR HIRLAP 22 Jul]
Aczel Returns From Talks With Bulgaria's Bozhinov F 1
Lazar Reports to Government on Talks in Greece F 2
MTI Denies Szabo Request for Asylum in Greece F 2
U.S. Pushes Anti-Soviet Policy at Ottawa Summit F 2
Briefs: New Ambassador to Britain; Venezuelan Communist Delegation; New Ambassador to Venezuela; GDR Official's Visit; Delegation's Return From Bulgaria F 3

POLAND

Further on Ninth PZPR Congress Addresses G 1
Foreign Minister Czyrek G 1
State Farm Manager Speaks G 2
[TRYBUNA LUDU 16 Jul]
Bialystok First Secretary G 3
[TRYBUNA LUDU 18-19 Jul]
Mining Shift Foreman G 5
[TRYBUNA LUDU 18-19 Jul]
Cuban Delegation Leader G 6
[TRYBUNA LUDU 17 Jul]
SOLIDARNOSC Editor Interviewed on Congress Outcome G 9
[Amsterdam DE VOLKSKRANT 21 Jul]
L'UNITA Writes in Praise of PZPR Congress G 10
[Rome, 21 Jul]
Gdansk Welcomes Labecki Back From Congress G 11
Grzyb Participates in Radom Voivodship Party Plenum G 12
Romanik Attends Siemianowice Coal Mine Meeting G 12
Swinoujscie 'Movement of Communists' Resolution G 12
[TRYBUNA LUDU 18-19 Jul]
Walesa Comments at Poznan Meeting on Future G 13
Further on Walesa Remarks G 13
Solidarity Presidium Meets in Gdansk on Rationing G 14
Lodz, Kutno Workers Organize Hunger Strikes G 14
Paper Industry Workers Meet G 14
Lodz Protest Threatened G 14
'Hunger' Marches Scheduled [AFP] G 15
'Complete Chaos' Described G 15
[Paris FRANCE-SOIR 22 Jul]
Farmers in Gorzow Suspend Strike Action on Prices G 16
Farmers Union Objects to Congress Arrangement G 16
TRYBUNA LUDU Calls Solidarity Proposals 'Difficult' G 16
Industrial Unions Deny Solidarity 'Rumor' G 17
KOR Leader Jacek Kuron Views Solidarity Role G 17
[Rome L'ESPRESSO 19 Jul]
Warsaw Reports Progress of Dissidents' Trial G 18
Acting Internal Affairs Minister Appointed G 19
Minister Comments on Meat, Soap Rationing G 19
Malinowski Chairs Meeting on Harvest Preparations G 21
State Railway Workers Unload Soviet Raw Materials G 21
Council of Ministers' Decree Issued on Pensions G 22
Foreign Greetings, Reaction on National Day Noted G 22
Romanian Congratulations G 22
Hungarians Send Greetings G 23
Foreign Reaction Reported G 23
Agreement on 'Spirit' of Debt Rescheduling Proposals [AFP] G 25
Ships Leave for Soviet Navy Day Celebrations G 25
Briefs: Soviet Imports; Cigarette Rations G 25

ROMANIA

More on National Day Greetings to Polish Leaders [SCINTEIA 22 Jul] H 1
Government Statement on Israeli Attacks Issued H 1
Ceausescu Receives Iraqi Military Delegation H 3
Delegation Attends Zhivkova Funeral in Sofia H 3
Briefs: SDUF Delegation in GDR H 3

YUGOSLAVIA

BORBA Analyzes PZPR Congress Proceedings [Petkovic, 19 Jul] I 1
Assesses Election Results [Simic in BORBA 20 Jul] I 2
Grlickov Discusses Berlin Conference, Poland I 2
LCY Delegation Led by Marinc Leaves for Belgium [BORBA 22 Jul] I 6
Holds Talks in Brussels I 6
Dragan Receives Angolan Finance Minister I 7
Angolan Interior Minister Arrives in Belgrade I 7
Finance Secretary Departs for Canada, Japan I 7
Leaders Send Condolences to PRC on Floods [BORBA 22 Jul] I 7
Kraigher Sends Greetings to Nicaraguan Junta [BORBA 19 Jul] I 8
Universities To Suspend Cooperation With Tirana I 8
Nimani Addresses Local Conference in Kosovo I 8
'No Hindrances' on Foreign Tourists in Kosovo I 9
Pristina Radio Director Submits Resignation I 9
Bosnia-Hercegovina Presidency Discusses Security I 9

VIETNAMESE GOVERNMENT DELEGATION TO CEMA DEPARTS

OW101719 Hanoi VNA in English 1541 GMT 10 Jul 81

[Text] Hanoi, 10 Jul (VNA)--The Vietnamese Government delegation to the 35th session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA), headed by Vo Nguyen Giap, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party Central Committee and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, left Sofia for home on July 8.

Vice chairman of the Council of Ministers Peko Takov and other high Bulgarian officials were present at the farewell, together with the other delegations to the CMEA session. It was received by Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee [BCP CC] chairman of the Council of State, and attended a banquet given by Grisha Filipov, Political Bureau member of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers. [name and titles as received] Vice-Chairman Vo Nguyen Giap conveyed warm greetings from Party General Secretary Le Duan and Chairman Pham Van Dong respectively to Todor Zhivkov and Grisha Filipov.

Also in Sofia, Vo Nguyen Giap had a meeting with Nicolay Tikhonov, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, and conveyed to him Chairman Pham Van Dong's fraternal greetings. He also met with the delegates of other participating and observer countries, including Laos.

Nguyen Lam and Huynh Tan Phat, both vice-chairmen of the Council of Ministers, attended the 26th session of the Commission for Cooperation in Economic Planning, and the 100th session of the Executive Committee, of the CMEA.

On July 7, Vice-Chairman Vo Nguyen Giap was received by Peko Takov, Political Bureau member of the BCP CC and vice-chairman of the Council of State, and Andrey Lukanov, alternate Political Bureau member of the BCP CC and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers.

The meetings proceeded in an atmosphere of solidarity, fraternal friendship and mutual trust. The Vietnamese delegation paid tribute at the Georgi Dimitrov Mausoleum and visited the Georgi Dimitrov Museum and a number of economic and cultural establishments in Sofia and Varna.

MTI REPORTS CEMA AGRARIAN-INDUSTRIAL COOPERATION

LD221236 Budapest MTI in English 1055 GMT 22 Jul 81

[Text] Budapest, 22 Jul (MTI)--On the strength of the long-term agreements the agrarian-industrial cooperation of the CMEA countries is deepening from year to year, reports FIGYELD, a Hungarian economic political weekly. It brings the following examples to support the statement.

At present Hungary and the Soviet Union contribute 85 per cent of the CMEA countries' overall cereal sales, Bulgaria and the Soviet Union 99 per cent of the oil seeds and Bulgaria, Hungary and the Soviet Union export 75 per cent of all the vegetables. The Soviet Union satisfies 75 per cent of the cotton demand of the rest members and Bulgaria meets 70 per cent of their tobacco need.

On the other hand the GDR, Poland and Czechoslovakia buy 85 per cent of the cereals, the GDR and Czechoslovakia purchase almost all of the oil seeds and the GDR, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia import 85 per cent of the vegetables.

Under the valid Hungarian-Soviet delivery and sales agreement, till 1990 Hungary will augment its Soviet deliveries of fresh fruits by 40, of canned fruit by 50, and of vintage wines by 65 per cent as compared to 1975.

In 1976-77 the member countries met 80 per cent of their farm and food processing machinery and equipment and 50 per cent of the fertilizer and plant protective needs through mutual deliveries.

As a result of cooperation in plant selection the winter wheat and sunflower varieties bred in the Soviet Union, Hungarian maize varieties, sugarbeet and potato selected in the GDR and Czechoslovakia, cereals bred in Romania and vegetable and fruit varieties improved in Bulgaria have come into commercial production in the member countries. As to propagation material: The mutual sowing seed deliveries will go up by 50 per cent of cereals, double of potato and quadruple of vegetables till 1985, as against 1980.

Technology exchange, on the rise for some years, has resulted in the introduction of the Hungarian industry-like maize growing system in the Soviet Union, and the Soviet technology of sugarbeet production has been introduced in Hungary. Also close cooperation has developed between the Hungarian Babolna Agricultural Complex and poultry farmers in the GDR, Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union.

CTK REPORTS CSSR INVOLVEMENT IN CEMA PROJECTS

LD220946 Prague CTK in English 0828 GMT 22 Jul 81

[Text] Prague, 22 Jul (CETEKA)--The scientific-technological cooperation between the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) member states considerably widened in the past decade, particularly as regards the number of jointly solved research tasks which increased from 600 themes in 1970 to 1400 in 1980.

The number of accomplished research works increased from 1100 to 2000 annually in the 1970-80 period bringing the total number of works in the theoretical and applied research completed in the decade to more than 16,000.

Czechoslovak research organizations participated in the solution of most of these tasks among which especially important were those concerning the production of various equipment for nuclear power plants, computers and numerically-controled machine tools. Significant results were also achieved in research in the sphere of agriculture, health care and economy.

For the current five-year-plan period (1981-85), a total of 13 problems have been chosen for the sphere of scientific-technological cooperation on the basis of the plan of multilateral integration measures of the CMEA member states discussed at the recent 35th CMEA session in Sofia. Four of them concern the use of fuels and production of electric power, and two each are devoted to the use of oil and natural gas, the production of metals, and the live-stock production. The remaining three tasks concern storage of material, development of manipulators and robots, etc.

SLOVAK DAILY ON 'SPECULATIONS' ON CEMA COOPERATION

AU081220 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 2 Jul 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Integration--Guarantee of Development"]

[Excerpt] The Soviet Union was and remains Czechoslovakia's most important trading partner. Cooperation with that country is of crucial significance for us and the other countries of the socialist community because economic relations among those countries are the fundamental external condition for their national economies' permanent development. None of this can be changed by Western propaganda, whose stage managers frequently artificially evoke all kinds of political speculation, speaking about some sort of "Moscow iron hand," the "Kremlin's secret price policy," or a "possible reduction" of the export of crude oil and other critical raw materials to the countries of the socialist community.

However, there is no evidence to show that the Soviet Union uses the export of crude oil, gas, and other fuels as a political weapon. It is a fact that economic relations among socialist countries are governed by laws and principles that have nothing in common with the manners typical of the profiteering and exploiting capitalist system. Well, our adversaries are obviously vexed by the successes of the CEMA countries. They are trying to do everything possible to prevent the countries of socialism from advancing. They are using for that end all means of economic pressure and blackmail, mendacious propaganda, tricks and demagogy, support for and instigation of counterrevolutionary forces. They are taking advantage of shorcomings and temporary errors in the national economic management of one country or another. Their attitude to the present situation in the Polish People's Republic can serve as an example. However, the class enemies' attempts to denigrate or weaken relations within the community and to belittle its successes cannot confuse soberminded people.

JOINT USSR, GDR, POLISH NAVAL EXERCISES END

LD191305 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1135 GMT 19 Jul 81

[Text] Rostock, 19 Jul (ADN)--The crews of the warships of the joint unit of the Baltic Red Banner Fleets of the USSR, the Polish Navy and the People's Navy of the GDR, have successfully ended their battle training at sea. During the weekend the ships returned to the port of Rostock-Warnemuende.

At a meeting of the comrades-in-arms, Admiral Wilhelm Ehm, deputy minister for national defense and chief of the GDR People's Navy, praised the high action and battle readiness of the crews of the allied Baltic fleet. Vice Admiral Ivan Kapitanets, chief of the Baltic Red Banner Fleet and Rear-Admiral Henryk Pietraszkiewicz, first deputy chief of the Polish Navy, took part in the meeting.

"The crews of the Soviet antisubmarine ship Obraszowy and the missile destroyer Prozorlivyy of the Polish missile destroyer Warszawa and the coastal defense ship Berlin of the GDR People's Navy, as well as other ships and sea air-forces taking part in the exercises have fulfilled their tasks with good and very good [as received] results," the chief of the People's Navy said. Valuable experience had been gathered for the cooperation of the allied naval forces, and their political and military training. He described the joint battle training as a valuable school for teaching internationalism. It contributed to further deepening the comradeship of class and arms between the members of the three socialist Baltic fleets.

The Soviet and Polish ships left for their home ports Sunday afternoon.

GDR DELEGATE SEES NO PROGRESS AT MBFR TALKS

LD240100 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2010 GMT 23 Jul 81

[Interview granted by Andre Wieland, head of the GDR delegation at the Vienna MBFR talks, to Hans-Joachim Koschak, in Vienna on 23 July--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Comrade ambassador: Has there been any progress, and what can you tell us about this round of the talks?

[Answer] To put it plainly just as it was put to the Western representatives at the conference hall: The 24th round was unproductive because the NATO states ignored the request to bring about a change towards constructive cooperation. Once again valuable time has been wasted without any agreement on the much needed reduction of troops and arms in central Europe. This is most worrying, for every day which goes by without negotiations increases the dangers for peace, as eloquently stated in the peace appeal of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

[Question] But a number of proposals by the socialist states have been on the negotiating table for some time now. They are clearly characterized by a willingness to compromise, as they take into consideration the concepts of the Western side, why is the West not amenable to them?

[Answer] The socialist states have indeed done everything in order to bring about an initial agreement, as evidenced not only by the compromise proposals here at the conference table but also by the significant unilateral withdrawal of Soviet troops from the GDR. And if despite all this the NATO states refuse to hold a constructive dialogue and distance themselves from all their own proposals once we have taken them into consideration, then there can be but one explanation: influential circles in the West simply have no political interest in a positive outcome. And, indeed, strong voices can be heard above all from the United States which appear to prefer to get along without disarmament negotiations. It is apparent here in Vienna that contrary to the mandate in favor of negotiations agreed upon 8 years ago these circles are striving not for a dismantling of military potentials in central Europe, but for military superiority. New American missile systems, continuing troop reinforcements by the United States in central Europe and many other elements in NATO's long-term arms increase program are aimed directly against the Vienna negotiating objectives.

[Question] The negotiations will be resumed here in Vienna at the end of September. In view of the picture you are sketched, in what way do you think the negotiations will carry out?

[Answer] Socialist peace policy is not just a good weather policy, it also has to prove itself under the most complicated conditions. This was affirmed by the 10th SED Congress. Hence it is logical that the socialist states will work unswervingly for positive results at the Vienna negotiations, notwithstanding all the resistance. At the center of our current efforts is the search for an agreement on an initial stage at the center of which is the reduction of Soviet and American troops and arms with a simultaneous freezing of the troop number of the other member countries. To this end we have tabled uncomplicated solutions; in other words we shall continue to negotiate purposefully in the interest of military detente in central Europe.

RADIO REPORTS POLISH CONGRESS PROCEEDINGS

AU212045 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 21 Jul 81

[Text] As PAP reports, the Extraordinary PZPR Congress was held in Warsaw 14-20 July. This congress also reflected the difficult political and economic situation that has dominated Poland for a long time. Its proceedings were characterized by confusion and rivalry for power between various factions within this revisionist party.

HAXHI LLESHI GREETS EGYPTIAN PRESIDENT AS-SADAT

AU221915 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 22 Jul 81

[Text] Haxhi Lleshi, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania has sent the following telegram to Muhammed Anwar as-Sadat, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt.

On the occasion of your national holiday, on behalf of the Albanian people, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and myself, I send you best wishes for the country's development and the happiness of the friendly Egyptian people.

PARTY ORGAN DISCUSSES DEVELOPMENT OF ENERGY INDUSTRY

AU222030 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 15 Jul 81 p 3

[Article by Minister of Energy Prokop Murra: "Increased Production and Better Use of Energy Resources]

[Excerpts] The party and Comrade Enver have evaluated energy as the key to the country's current and future development. This concern is also reflected in the draft directives of the Eighth AWP Congress for the new 1981-1985 5-year plan.

Oil extraction will increase 56-58 percent in 1985 as compared with 1980 and coal extraction will increase 48 percent. Electricity production will increase over 46 percent in the Seventh 5-Year Plan compared with the Sixth 5-Year Plan.

The increases are great but completely feasible. The great and very important successes achieved in the Sixth 5-Year Plan are their basis. Production increased 46 percent in 1980 compared to 1975, with an average annual rate of 7.9 percent, owing to the workers' great efforts in the struggle facing the imperialist-revisionist blackade and encirclement. The highest increases were secured in the last 2 years of the plan, years in which we were totally self-reliant. New energy projects were completed and commissioned which made it possible for electricity production to be 1.1 times greater in 1980 than in the three 5-year plans (1951-1965) taken together. The new tasks for electricity production rely on this solid basis. Also in this way, tasks in the oil sector will rely on the existing fields, on known ones and on those in the process of being surveyed. Coal production will be achieved mainly through the mines already being exploited. The general industrial production of energy will be about 38 percent higher in 1985 compared with 1980. One third of this entire increase will be achieved through perfecting organization and management and increasing labor productivity.

The development of the oil and gas industry in the sphere of the energy industry and the economy as a whole constitutes the major task. During the discussions to improve the draft directives, oil workers, specialists and cadres of this sector should contribute ideas and engage in concrete actions for the more rational use of wells; they should study and implement the best way of utilizing sources; they should continually advance in compliance with the approved projects and increase and expand intensifying and secondary methods.

Our country's oil and gas processing industry was extended especially during the last 5-year plan on the basis of increased production, producing primary technological materials for use in further developing the chemical and later, the petrochemical industries. The workers of oil processing plants are faced with the task of intensifying a more complex processing technology in order to extract more by-products and improve the quality and variety of fuels.

Coal extraction during the Seventh 5-Year Plan will be mainly secured from existing sources. This requires a more serious appraisal of face working, which will increase 87 percent in this 5-year plan. During the discussions special attention should be given to opening new shafts in coal mines and increasing the degree of mechanization in the process of extraction, transportation and especially loading of minerals. Also in the way, a more careful evaluation should be made in utilizing thin layers and extraction technology should be further improved. The waste coefficient should be lowered and the heating quality improved. The processing of coal requires more serious study and a more rational use of processing plants.

The party urges that workers be trained to be cost conscious. The savings achieved will be the result of their toil, sweat, creative ideas and practical spirit. No reserve, no matter how small should be wasted. We should pay more attention to using secondary energy resources which are extracted through the primary processing of raw materials with the aim of replacing oil, gas, electricity and coal as fuel. The chemical, metallurgical and oil processing industries are great energy consumers. Lowering their consumption level requires the more rational use of electricity, steam, liquid and solid fuels through establishing technically based scientific norms and strengthening control over their implementation.

The tasks set by the draft directives of the Eighth AWP Congress for the Seventh 5-Year Plan in all energy sectors require much more than simply being fulfilled: We should be concerned with continually improving the draft directive indexes and achieving even higher objectives this year and throughout the 5-year plan for strengthening the energy sector to successfully continue our country's course of socialist industrialization.

PRESS ORGAN DISCUSSES NEW OUTPUT INITIATIVES

AU221550 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 16 Jul 81 p 3

[Article by Petro Dode, chairman of the State Planning Commission: "Increasing Productivity--a Major Factor in Fulfilling Tasks of the Seventh 5-Year Plan"]

[Excerpts] The objectives anticipated in the draft directives of the Eighth AWP Congress for the Seventh 5-Year Plan are magnificent, but also realistic and mobilizing. The laws and basic principles of socialist construction are their basis, as always, and they rely on the great possibilities and unlimited domestic reserves of our economy.

The tasks foreseen in the draft directives for the Seventh 5-Year Plan to raise labor productivity embody these reserves and possibilities to combine intensive development and deepening of various economic branches and sectors. The average annual growth rate of productivity is anticipated to be about 2.8 percent in industry and about 2.9 percent in construction. On this it is foreseen that the increase in labor productivity will account for about 47-50 percent of the industrial production increase, and about 45-48 percent of the increase in the volume of construction. During the 5-year plan, more rapid advancement is required in raising the level of technical equipment in work and production, perfecting technology and constructing new projects on the basis of a wider implementation of advanced science and technology in order to raise the level of mechanization of work processes everywhere.

Our economy has all the human, financial and technical capacities to fulfill the important tasks laid down by the draft directives for the Seventh 5-Year Plan, because it is anticipated that 50 percent of the increase of labor productivity will be secured from these measures.

More attantion should be paid to the mechanization of agricultural work, mechanization of small equipment in construction, loading, transportation and so forth, where there is a wide enough field and greater possibility to rapidly raise labor productivity.

On the basis of tasks foreseen in the draft directives, alongside the above-mentioned measures to raise labor productivity in the Seventh 5-Year Plan the measures to perfect socialist organization of work will also play an important role. Achieving these objectives is tied first to an intensive effort to perfect work norms in general and technical norms in particular. It is anticipated that about 90 percent of all workers will be working on the basis of norms in 1985, while 75 percent of the overall working time will be based on technical norms. Only in this way will it be possible to use norms primarily to scientifically define the volume of work and on this basis the volume of remuneration. Similarly, some disparities which have been noticed in some enterprises and agricultural cooperatives between production growth, on one hand, and productivity, the wage funds and average wages on the other hand, will be regulated.

One of the most important factors guaranteeing successfully fulfilling the tasks of the Seventh 5-Year Plan is also the rapid increase of manpower sources, primarily in the material production branches.

The correct Marxist-Leninist policy drafted and implemented by our party, with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head, for economic and social development during the whole period of socialist construction in our country and the continual measures for deep socioeconomic transformations are factors which have ensured and still aim at a great increase in the population as a whole, and manpower in particular. In this way, the social product has rapidly increased, creating conditions also for gradually and surely raising the people's well-being. Real per capita income was over twice as high in 1980 as compared to 1950, while it is anticipated that it will be 8 - 10 percent higher during the Seventh 5-Year Plan than in 1980.

During the Seventh 5-Year Plan, the population will be characterized by relatively high increases. Our country's population will reach about 3 million inhabitants in 1985, with an increase of over 325,000 people as compared to 1980, or an average of 2.3 percent each year. It can also be deduced from studies that the sources of manpower in our country will increase by over 200,000 people in 1985 as compared to 1980. But developments in material production branches and social sectors in the Seventh 5-Year Plan will create work places which will secure the full employment of new sources of manpower. Some 104,000 new jobs will be created in the state economic and cultural sector alone. It is necessary to fill these through the activization of new forces which are increasing in the city and work centers. There will also be an increase of over 100,000 in the work force of agricultural cooperatives.

The central, district and base state and economic organs are obliged to deal with and solve the problem of employment of all new sources, just as they did in the last 5-year plan, directing them primarily in production sectors and especially to fulfill the new industrial and agricultural needs. This great duty should be deeply understood, because 54-56 percent of the social product's increase in 1985 as compared to 1980 will be secured by the increased number of workers in the material procuction sphere.

The working class and other working masses, taking an active part in the popular discussions of the draft directives, will surely contribute many beneficial ideas and proposals which will further improve tasks for raising labor productivity and also the other indexes of the Seventh 5-Year Plan. They will further raise mobilization at work in order to fulfill the 1981 plan and to successfully meet the 40th anniversary of our glorious party's creation and its eighth congress.

ZHIVKOVA FUNERAL, ORATIONS, ATTENDEES REPORTED

Events at Funeral

AU232030 Sofia BTA in English 1835 GMT 23 Jul 81

[Text] Sofia, 23 Jul (BTA)--Today the Bulgarian people paid last homage to Lyudmila Zhivkova, member of the Politburo of the Central Commitee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and chairman of the Committee for Culture.

Lyudmila Zhivkova died on July 21st, 1981, of a sudden brain haemorrhage and ensuing grave irreversible respiratory and blood-circulation disorders.

There was three-hour worship this morning before the mortal remains of Lyudmila Zhivkova laid in state in the National Assembly building.

The guard of honour in front of the sarcophagus included members and candidate-members of the Politburo and secretaries of the CC of the BCP, the management of the National Assembly, members of the state and ministerial councils, of the BAU standing committee, of the National Council of the Fatherland Front, and other prominent state and party leaders.

Condolences were offered to Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council--the father of Lyudmila Zhivkova, and to the other members of her grieved family, by Petr Demichev, candidate-member of the Politburo of the CC of the CPSU and minister of culture of the USSR; Guenter Kleiber, candidate-member of the Politburo of the CC of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and deputy chairman of the Council to Ministers of the GDR; Suzana Gadea, candidate-member of the Political Executive Committee of the CC of the Romanian Communist Party and chairman of Romania's Council for Socialist Culture and Education; Gyorgy Aczel, member of the Politburo of the CC of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party; Antonin Kapei, member of the Presidium of the CC of the Czechoslovak Communist Party; Hun Sen, member of the Politburo of the CC of the National Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs of Kampuchea; Mrs Souphanouvong, the wife of the Lao president; Graca Machel, member of the CC of the Frelimo Party and minister of education and culture of Mozambique; and Shila Kaul, minister of state for education, social care and culture of India.

Thousands of citizens took part in the funeral procession to the central cemetery in Sofia, where Lyudmila Zhivkova was buried.

Mr Grisha Filipov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the Council of Ministers, read valediction on behalf of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, the National Assembly, the Council of Ministers and the National Council of the Fatherland Front.

He emphasized that the party and the entire people have suffered a hard and irretrievable loss by the untimely death of Lyudmila Zhivkova, the true daughter of Bulgaria, a famous party, public and state figure, an ardent patriot and internationalist, a lovely and charming personality.

The speaker noted that, born to the family of remarkable revolutionaries, Lyudmila Zhivkova had inherited the boundless loyalty to the great renovating and creative cause of the party, to the most cherished communist ideals, the love for the people. She grew up as an active builder of new Bulgaria, as a brilliant representative of the April generation of leading figures of the party and state.

Mr Grisha Filipov emphasized that Lyudmila Zhivkova used to fulfill all of her highly responsible duties wtih vivacious energy, with scholar's competence, with innovator's restless passion. She approached anything she did with communist adherence to principle, with the skill and experience of a leader who combined in an unbreakable unity the Marxist-Leninist theory with the problems of practice, the high demands of the future with the pressing needs of the day.

The speaker noted the Lyudmila Zhivkova had developed original solutions to a number of important problems which (?triggered) the processes of integration in the overall intellectual life of our socialist society. The party formulation of nation-wide aesthetic education became to be translated into life under her personal guidance and with her own participation.

Mr Grisha Filipov marked Lyudmila Zhivkova's merits for the improvement of the Bulgarian education, for the implementation of the public-and-state principle in the management of culture, science and education. He also dwelt on her great contribution to the working out of the programme for many-sided and harmonious development of the personality, for the carrying through of the Children's Assembly and the "banner of peace" movement, for studying and propagating the cultural and historical contribution of the Bulgarian people, for affirming Bulgaria's international prestige. Dwelling on Lyudmila Zhivkova's international activity, Mr Grisha Filipov laid stress on her services for the further strengthening of the friendship and all-round getting closer together of Bulgaria and the USSR, for developing the cultural cooperation with the socialist community countries, for the international cultural exchange.

Lyudmila Zhivkova, he continued, knew and loved her people, she deserved, enjoyed and will have their love and gratitude.

Mr Grisha Filipov said that the life and work of Lyudmila Zhivkova's will set a bright example of how to fight and create with a searching mind and a burning heart, with high moral purity and unabated energy in the name of the cause of communism, for the people's happiness and future.

Mr Petr Demichev, candidate-member of the Politburo of the CC of the CPSU and minister of culture of the USSR, emphasized in his oration at Lyudmila Zhivkova's grave that the sad news has caused great pain in the hearts of the Soviet people. The communists and all Soviets know very well the great efforts Lyudmila Zhivkova used to make for the consolidation of Bulgaro-Soviet friendship. Mr Petr Demichev stressed her great services for the two-way enrichment of our fraternal cultures, for the joint activity of the two countries' cultural institutions, for the development of relations in the sphere of research work.

We will never forget, he said, Lyudmila Zhivkova's contribution to the consolidation of Bulgaro-Soviet friendship. The speaker noted that Lyudmila Zhivkova had been actively striving for translating into life the great aims of the struggle for security and peace, for establishing the ideals of socialist humanism. Today, he said, we deeply sorrow for the untimely loss of someone dear to us, with whom we had been fighting for years for translating into life the general line of our Marxist-Leninist parties. We are convinced that Lyudmila Zhivkova's example will cultivate in the new generations irreconcilability in the struggle for the triumph of the communist ideals, for strengthening the friendship of nations, for peace and social progress.

Funeral orations were also delivered by Mr Lyubomir Levchev, chairman of the Union of Bulgarian Writers; Mr Milcho Germanov, first deputy chairman of the Committee for Culture; and Mr Iliya Georgiev, first secretary of the country BCP Committee in Varna.

Wreaths were laid on Lyudmila Zhivkova's grave including ones by Mr Leonid Brezhnev's family, by Mr Nicolae Ceausescu, Mr Erich Honecker, by the CC of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, by the Politburo of the CC of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, by the CC of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and a number of other fraternal parties.

Speakers Noted

AU231335 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1200 GMT 23 Jul 81

[Text] The funeral of Lyudmila Zhivkova, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Committee for Culture, ended a short while ago at the Sofia Cemetery. The mourning period was opened by Petur Mladenov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member. Grisha Filpov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers, delivered a farewell speech on behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the National Assembly, the Council of Ministers and the Fatherland Front National Council. The premature death of Lyudmila Zhivkova is a heavy and irrevocable loss for the party and people. The eminent state and cultural figure who made a great innovative contribution to the development of our socialist culture and to international cultural cooperation--a pure example of patriotism and internationalism--has left our ranks.

The leader of the Soviet delegation, Petr Demichev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member and Soviet minister of culture, also delivered a speech. On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee and Leonid Brezhnev personally, CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, he conveyed condolences to those present.

Milko Germanov, first deputy chairman of the Committee for Culture; Lyubomir Levchev, chairman of the Bulgarian Writers Union, who spoke on behalf of the creative union; and Iliya (Bozhivov), first secretary of the Barna Municipal Party Committee, on behalf of the Barna pubiic and constituency where Lyudmila Zhivkova was elected National Assembly deputy, also delivered speeches.

Last respects were paid by kneeling and observing a minute of silence, playing the national anthem and bestowing military honors. Thus, last respects were paid to the remarkable woman communist, Lyudmila Zhivkova.

Many wreaths and flowers were laid on her grave.

Party and state leaders and representatives of the political cultural public attended the funeral.

Zhivkov Sees USSR's Demichev

AU232001 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 23 Jul 81

[Text] Today Comrade Todor Zhevkov received Petr Demichev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member, Soviet minister of culture and leader of the Soviet delegation that attended the funeral of Lyudmila Zhevkova, prior to his departure from the country.

Comrade Petr Demichev expressed to Comrade Todor Zhivkov the deepest condolences on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet Government and on the personal behalf of Comrade Leonid Brezhnev and of all Soviet people.

Conrade Todor Zhivkov expressed deep gratitude for the genuine fraternal condolences.

Demichev, Kuglova Depart

AU231720 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1700 GMT 23 Jul 81

[Text] Petr Demichev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member and Soviet minister of culture, and Zinaida Kuglova, chairman of the Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Ties With Foreign Countries, who had attended the funeral of Lyudmila Zhivkova, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Committee for Culture, left Bulgaria today.

At Sofia Airport they were seen off by Petur Mladenov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of foreign affairs; Andrey Lukanov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and by the ambassadors of the two countries, Dimitur Zhulev and Mikita Tolubeynev.

Filipov Receives Indian Minister

AU231835 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 23 Jul 81

[Text] Council of Ministers Chairman Grisha Filipov, has received Shila Kaul, Indian state minister of education. On behalf of Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and of all Indians she conveyed genuine condolences in connection with the premature death of Lyudmila Zhivkova.

Milcho Germanov, first deputy chairman of the committee for culture, and Baglodi Deva Rao, Indian ambassador to Bulgaria, also attended the talks.

LEADERS MESSAGE POLISH COUNTERPARTS ON NATIONAL DAY

LD232326 Warsaw PAP in Russian 2100 GMT 23 Jul 81

[Text] [no dateline received] Bulgarian leaders Todor Zhivkov and Grisha Filipov have sent a telegram of congratulations to Polish leaders Stanislaw Kania, Henryk Jablonski and Wojciech Jaruzelski on the occasion of the 37th anniversary of Poland's rebirth. The telegram states:

The day of 22d July has become a most important date in the history of the Polish people. Because of the struggle of Polish communists and all patriots for national and social liberation, and because of the decisive assistance of the heroic Soviet Army, this day marked the beginning of Poland's rebirth.

The great successes in socialist construction achieved by the Polish people in the last 37 years under the leadership of the PZPR, in close unity and collaboration with the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community, reassert the strength and vitality of socialism on Polish soil and form a reliable basis for an emergence from the crisis now being experienced by your country.

On this day of Poland's national holiday we express full support for the efforts of Polish communists and the Polish people in overcoming difficulties and ensuring further successful socialist development. We will continue to work for the all-round development of friendship and cooperation between our parties, countries and peoples, basing ourselves on the principle of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, in the spirit of the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between Bulgaria and Poland.

The Bulgarian people have a high opinion of the contribution made by People's Poland to the consolidation of the unity and strength of the Warsaw treaty organization, the development of collaboration within CEMA's framework, and the realization of an agreed foreign policy by the fraternal socialist countries in favor of peace, security and cooperation among states.

BRIEFS

COOPERATION WITH CZECHOSLOVAKIA--A long-term agreement on cooperation and specialization in the production of trucks--up to 2,000--has been signed in Shumen by Pavol Pahyl, Czechoslovak minister of general engineering, and Toncho Chakurov, minister of machine-building and electronics. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 17 Jul 81 AU]

IRAQI NATIONAL HOLIDAY--Iraqi ambassador to Bulgaria Majid Ahmad as-Sammarra'i has given a reception at the embassy's premises on the occasion of the national holiday of his country. Petur Tanchev; Stanish Bonev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Ivan Sakarev and Khristo Khristov, members of the government; and deputy ministers and chiefs and members of the diplomatic missions accredited to Bulgaria attended the reception which was held in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 17 Jul 81 AU]

LEADERS' MESSAGE ON POLAND'S NATIONAL DAY

AU231012 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 22 Jul 81 p 1

[CTK report: "Congratulations to Poland"]

[Text] Prague, 21 Jul (CTK)--Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, and CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal have sent the following telegram of congratulations to Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee:

Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic, and Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, on the occasion of the national day, the 37th anniversary of the founding of the Polish People's Republic:

Esteemed comrades,

On the occasion of the national day--the 37th anniversary of the founding of the Polish People's Republic--we send you, the PZPR Central Committee, the Council of State, the Council of Ministers and all Polish people sincere congratulations and comradely greetings on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, the CSSR Government, and Czechoslovak people, as well as in our own names.

The birth of People's Poland 37 years ago from the ruins left behind by Hitlerite fascism marked the beginning of building a new life in the country. Thanks to the great efforts of millions of Polish working people, headed by the PZPR, significant successes have been achieved in reconstructing the country and on the path of building socialism. The Polish People's Republic has become an important part of the world socialist system and an active exponent of progressive forces striving to ensure peace and security in Europe and all over the world.

The Czechoslovak people have always stood firmly alongside their Polish friends. That is why also now they follow with feelings of firm international solidarity the struggle of the forces dedicated to socialism and of true Polish patriots for the defense of the very foundations of socialism and historical achievements of the Polish working people. Internal as well as external enemies are taking advantage of the mistakes and shortcomings that have occurred in recent years in the country's political and economic life, in their endeavor to reverse the profound social transformations that have been shaping the features of People's Poland for decades. They attack the socialist system and the Polish People's Republic's bonds of alliance.

We want to express to you, esteemed comrades, and through you to all the progressive forces dedicated to socialism in the Polish People's Republic, our support in the struggle against reaction, for solving the accumulated problems and consolidating the socialist social system, so that the Polish People's Republic may continue to be a firm part of the community of socialist countries.

We take this opportunity to confirm our determination to strengthen and intensify friendship, cooperation and bonds of alliance between the CSSR and the Polish People's Republic on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism; in the interest of unity, cohesion and a joint course of action of all countries of the socialist community; and in the interest of new victories by the forces of peace, socialism and progress all over the world.

Telegrams of congratulations on the occasion of the Polish People's Republic's national day were also sent by Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly, to Stanislaw Gucwa, marshal of the Sejm; by Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, to Jozef Czyrek, minister of foreign affairs of the Polish People's Republic; and by the Central Committee of the CSSR National Front to the All-Polish National Unity Front Committee of the Polish People's Republic.

HODIC DESCRIBES U.S. SUBVERSION IN POLAND, CSSR

LD240242 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2230 GMT 23 Jul 81

[Statement by Josef Hodic, "collaborator" of Czechoslovak counterintelligence; date and place not given--recorded]

[Text] Conservative and rightwing social-democratic political circles support and finance seminars on historical and contemporary problems of the individual socialist countries. Despite the great amount of material published on the subject, a team has been working for the past almost 4 years on an assessment of the experiences from the so-called Prague Spring of 1968. A conference has been called to take place in Paris at the end of October at which the findings of these seminars are to be compared with the similar experiences of the Polish emigration.

One can generally state that there is a special interest in bringing Polish and Czechoslovak emigre groups closer together in the course of seeking common methods of struggle against socialism. The American intelligence service along with other U.S. organs worked out a specific plan of action for the period 1979-80 aimed at ideologically influencing Poland. This plan contained a detailed analysis of the internal situation in Poland. It set out concrete aims and determined methods of attaining them. In assessing the situation in Poland, the authors of the plan have noted a number of factors which in their view must help in the carrying out of ideological subversion. Amongst them is the possibility of making use of the nationalist sentiments of the Poles, the special attention of the Catholic Church in that country and the active links between a great many Poles and the Polish community in the United States. The American intelligence service also counted on the negative factors which it encountered in its activity against the socialist countries and especially against Poland. Despite the link between the Polish People's Republic and the USSR and other socialist states, the actions of the PZPR against the activities of antisocialist groups and the persuading of the country's population that there exist no alternatives other than the socialist path of development, the authors of this plan came to the conclusion that it was possible to galvanize an ideological struggle against Poland with emphasis on the carrying out of secret operations.

The American plan counted on making use of contacts, especially with representatives of those social groups in Poland which have a substantial influence on the politics, economy and culture of the country. Among them are the mass communications media, scientific circles, creative intelligentsia and academic circles in general, the body of professors and teachers in schools, church officials and students, especially those at the Jagiellonian University in Warsaw and the Catholic University in Lublin.

The American intelligence service devoted the greatest attention to the very persons who had drawn attention to themselves--employees of the international information agency, Radio Free Europe, the Voice of America and the journal DIALOGUE AND AMERICA. In view of the fact that it is relatively easy to mask links with the Poles using the names of the aforementioned organizations and as a development of cultural contacts, the American special services have the opportunity to proceed imperceptibly from ideologically processing the citizens of the Polish People's Republic to drawing them into subversive activity.

It is known from American sources that the American special services spend $6 million annually alone on so-called scholarships to Poles arriving in the United States on invitation or within the framework of an exchange. From confidential talks with Americans it emerges that the United States had an interest in the creation of a conflict situation in the Polish People's Republic on the eve of the Ninth PZPR Congress and attempted to provoke Solidarity into renewing the strikes. In this the Americans are naturally relying on the radical wing of Solidarity--Rulewski, Gwiazda, Bujak, Lis and others, being convinced that Walesa has already played out his role.

It emerges from such talks that U.S. policy towards Poland aims to help ensure that Solidarity will change into an opposition political party. In the opinion of the Americans, further con.'ict between state bodies and Solidarity will be of decisive significance for the fa.e of Poland; in view of the fact that the Americans are trying by the way of their channels to persuade the leadership of Solidarity to opt for a new conflict, an additionally important reason so as to ensure that all trade union members back the declaration of strikes. [sentence as heard]

The seeking of common methods also takes a specific form: Thus, for instance, the West German (Ebert-Stifftung), a social-democratic organization, decided during the past few weeks to finance a study on the position of the working class in Czechoslovakia and on the possibilities of mobilizing it in accordance with the Polish experiences. It charged (Jifi Lederer) with this task. (Pavel Tigrid) is also dealing with the same problem. The endeavor, or to put it better, the desire of all political emigre groups is to gradually form parallel structures in Czechoslovakia, in order to prepare the ground for developments similar to those in Poland. The emigre groups are trying to unify despite all the antagonism that has existed and still exists among them.

COMMENTATORS REPORT, CRITICIZE RECENT POLISH EVENTS

Polish Journalist Criticized

LD231746 Prague in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1630 GMT 23 Jul 81

[J.C.-Roskot commentary]

[Text] Mr Ryszard (?Szederecki), an editor from Poland's Katowice was reportedly incensed by a booklet he came across at the recent Ninth Polish United Workers Party congress, entitled "Where Is Poland Heading?" This booklet was written by a Luxemburg writer; Jean (?Lecarget), and Mr (?Szederecki) branded the brochure as a plot against Poland. He also raised the question of who supports what he called such a dirty activity, but the publisher's name was printed clearly on the cover: the Orbis Press Agency, Czechoslovakia, which published books abroad just as legally as any other similar institution elsewhere, for example Poland's Ars Polona.

In his book Jean (?Lecarget) gives a truthful picture of the profound and grave crisis in Poland, saying in part: We in the West cannot passively look on while one of the pillars of the balance of forces, and thus of peace in Europe, is being jeopardized. And true enough, says Prague Radio's news analyst, the current attacks launched against the very foundations of socialism in Poland endanger not only the future of Poland but also security in Europe. These facts, however, seem to be unacceptable for those journalist circles in Poland which have joined the ranks of the enemies of socialist to which Editor Ryszard (?Szederecki) from Katowice most probably belongs.

Union Concern Cited

LD231836 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 23 Jul 81

[Text] The Polish trade union daily GLOS PRACY and other newspapers have today published, in an abridged version, an appeal issued by the Metal Workers' Trade Union in which this trade union has voiced its profound concern at the development of events in the country. Frantisek Sojka, our Warsaw correspondent, has sent us the following dispatch on the subject:

The appeal states right at the outset, among other things, that one cannot close one's eyes or remain silent at a time when the homeland is becoming a toy in the hands of political charlatans. We are standing face to face with a perfectly organized political action aimed at taking over the government.

The metal workers' appeal also reports on a meeting of 12 organizations of Solidarity in Lodz. Its conclusions have appeared on posters disseminated on the streets of the city. Solidarity is planning to take over the management in plants and to block production, thus preventing products from leaving factories. What kind of Solidarity is this, asks the appeal of the secretariat of the main committee of the Metal Workers' Trade Union, if a richer region halts deliveries of goods into a poorer region? Likewise it rejects the proposals of Solidarity for so-called group ownership. The appeal also talks about a break-in by Solidarity into the single room of the voivodship coordination commission of the Branch Trade Unions in Wroclaw as well as about the attempts to provoke a new wave of strikes and even of attempts to bring mothers and children into the streets. The secretariat of the main committee of the Metal Workers' Trade Union has called on all those who care about calm and security and elevating the country to a corresponding position to form a common front of national unity.

PAST SHOWS TRADE UNIONS MUST BE CLASS, PARTYMINDED

AU231023 Prague TRIBUNA in Czech No. 28 15 Jul 81 p 7

[Letter by Jiri Heller from Prague-9: "The Party Must Know How To Cope"]

[Text] Like our other fellow-citizens, I am attentively following the events in fraternal Poland. I think that in many respects what is not happening in Poland shows features similar to what we had in our country in 1968. This is shown, for instance, by the fact that ideological work is being increasingly belittled, both among the public and among party members themselves.

We have learned our lesson from the period that was so difficult for society. This is proven by the results we are achieving today in our work, and it is therefore quite understandable that even those who had adopted incorrect attitudes in the critical period in our country are now appraising the current political situation in Poland from a quite crystallized, class viewpoint. I am convinced that, under the leadership of their United Workers Party, the Polish people will overcome the crisis, that they will not succumb to Solidarity's pressure. It is exactly because I have such a conviction that I condemn the meddling of Western communications media in the internal affairs of the Polish People's Republic, and also condemn the activity of Poland's internal enemies. Both sides have only one aim--to disrupt the country, to destroy socialism and to harm the common interests for the socialist countries.

The complicated political and economic situation in Poland still continues. Neither Solidarity, nor the church want to resolve the situation, despite all their declarations. Quite the opposite is true. Their aim is to destroy all that socialism has brought the working people. There can be no nonclass or nonpartyminded trade unions. And Solidarity knows very well, at least its rightwingers know, that they are serving the interests of capitalist ideosubversional centers. We reject the bartering game with peace which imperialism is opening exactly with regard to Poland. Socialism and peace are dear to us; it is worth fighting for these two high values. And the Polish comrades are surely beginning to quickly grasp this....

FLOOD ALARM CONTINUES, SITUATION IS 'IMPROVING'

AU231730 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 22 July 1981 on pages 1 and 2 carries a 1,400-word report by CTK and RUDE PRAVO correspondents on the current flood situation, entitled "The Elements Have Not Broken the People." The report notes that following recent torrentious rainfalls the highest degree of flood alarm had to be proclaimed in parts of the republic. In the Beroun and Rokycany Districts, in North Bohemia and Prague, "houses, workplaces and recreational facilities: had to be evacuated, according to the report. The Berounka River has flooded the railroad between Vsenory and Dobrichovice. In Prague, the Vltava River has flooded a road near the Sverma Bridge. In Prague alone more than 5,000 residents reported flood damage in their apartments.

Several Prague enterprises, such as Technometra or the district National Health Institute in Prague-9, have had to temporarily halt their operation.

However, according to the report, the situation in Prague is "becoming stabilized" and the water is gradually receding. Out of 180 breakdowns of the electricity network, 120 had been repaired by 21 July. According to the same report, the Rokycany area is witnessing the worst floods in a hundred years. In the city itself "the bakery plant, the machining and tractor station, parts of the Skoda plant's facilities, a furniture warehouse" as well as family houses had to be evacuated. In the Dobris area several ponds have burst their banks and flooded the Prague-Pribram-Stakonice and several other roads. In Stara Hut and Novy Knin "a number of family houses, the machining and tractor station, and facilities of the Elko production cooperative" have been flooded, the report adds. The situation in the fields around Prague is "serious," according to RUDE PRAVO. In the area of Horni and Dolni Pocernice the grain harvest is "jeopardized" and on the vegetable and sugar beet fields around Lahovice the water stands 75 centimeters high.

On the same day, on page 1, RUDE PRAVO also carries a 500-word Nadezda Adamickova report on the situation in Radotin, where the state of highest degree flood alarm persists. Adamickova notes that, next to family and weekend houses, the Berounka River has flooded the site of the Janka Radotin enterprise, forcing a production stop and evacuation of the plant's machinery. The production shortfall will be, according to the factory's deputy director, "large" but so far "no one dares to estimate how large." A similar situation prevails, according to the report, in the city's Technometra enterprise where 40 percent of employees had to stay at home and in the Prefa enterprise where "production has been discontinued altogether."

Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech on the same day, on page 7, notes in its 700-word report on the flood situation that on 21 July in the evening the highest degree of flood alarm applied to the Otava, Radbuza, Klabava, Berounka and to the lower section of the Elbe Rivers. The report adds, however, that the streams have already crested and that "the situation is beginning to improve." Nevertheless, river transportation on the Vltava and Elbe Rivers had to be discontinued. The MLADA FRONTA report also notes the evacuation of hundreds of houses, of summer camps and camping sites as well as damage to wells in the Prague-West and Pribram Districts, where drinking water has to be supplied by tank trucks. The newspaper also reports the interruption of railroad traffice on the Cisovice-Mechenice route and "complications" on the I-10 road near Bakov in Mlada Boleslav District.

Temporary closures of roads--between Prague and Stechovice, between Dobris and Mnisek and "along the Berounka River in the direction of Hyskov"--are also reported by Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in its 350-word report on page 8.

HUSAK SENDS CONDOLENCES ON ZHIVKOVA'S DEATH

LD221601 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 22 Jul 81

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, has sent a telegram of condolences to Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and chairman of the State Council, on the death of Lyudmila Zhivkova, minister-chairman of the Commission for Culture and member of the Politburo of the party Central Committee.

On behalf of the Central Committee of the CPCZ and on his own behalf he expressed in the telegram deep sorrows caused by the death of the leading representative of the Bulgarian Communist Party and the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

KLEIBER SENT TO LYUDMILA ZHIVKOVA'S FUNERAL

LD240030 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 23 Jul 81

[Text] The Bulgarian state and party leadership as well as thousands of Sofia workers today bade farewell to Lyudmila Zhivkova, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Committee for Culture. Among the mourners was a GDR delegation led by Guenther Kleiber, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, which conveyed the condolences of the Central Committee, the Council of State and the Council of Ministers.

Kurt Hager, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee and other GDR representatives today expressed their condolences at the Bulgarian Embassy.

LEADERS GREETINGS TO POLAND NATIONAL DAY NOTED

AU231033 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in Germar 22 Jul 81 pp 1-2

[Text] Berlin (IND)--Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, and Willi Stoph, GDR Council of Ministers chairman, have sent the following telegram to Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic; and Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic:

Dear comrades. On the occasion of the 37th anniversary of Poland's rebirth we convey to you, the PZPR Central Committee, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic as well as to the fraternal Polish people cordial congratulations of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers and the people of the GDR.

The founding of the Polish People's Republic and its socialist development are rightly regarded as the greatest historical achievement of the Polish people. The building of the socialist social system, which brought the Polish people social liberation and unprecedented social progress, made possible for the first time its truly free national existence and development. The alliance with the USSR and the firm rooting in the community of socialist states guarantee People's Poland the security of its borders and at the same time enable it to pursue an active policy in the struggle for peace.

Under the leadership of the workers class and its Marxist-Leninist parties a new truly fraternal relationship has developed in the past decades between the GDR and the Polish People's Republic on the firm foundation of socialism.

Faithful to the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance of 28 May 1977, the GDR will continue to work unswervingly for the successful development of its relations with the Polish People's Republic on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism to the benefit of both peoples and in the interest of the historic mission of the socialist community and peace. In the struggle to define and strengthen socialism, the GDR stands in solidarity by the side of its socialist neighbor country in overcoming its present crisis.

We wholeheartedly wish much success to the Polish communists, the workers class and all working people of your country in implementing the decisions of the ninth party congress for strengthening socialism in People's Poland.

Esteemed comrades, accept our best wishes for health and personal well-being

STOPH TALKS WITH SRI LANKA PRIME MINISTER END

LD231422 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1057 GMT 23 Jul 81

[Text] Berlin, 23 Jul (ADN)--The official talks between the chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, Willi Stoph, and the prime minister of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, Ranasinghe Premadasa, were held today in the GDR Council of Ministers building in Berlin.

The statesmen held an exchange of views in an open and friendly atmosphere on questions of internal development in their countries, the further development of relations between the GDR and Sri Lanka and on international problems.

The two sides assessed positively the more than 20 years of development of relations between the two states. Both politicians stressed the friendly nature which has always characterized relations between the GDR And Sri Lanka.

They agreed that further opportunities exist for the development of relations, taking into account the interests and opportunities of both states. They suggested ways of expanding the flourishing cooperation in other fields. Even greater attention is to be paid in this respect to mutually advantageous cooperation in the economic field.

The chairman of the Council of Ministers briefed the guest on the decisions of the 10th SED Congress for further shaping the advanced socialist society in the GDR. He stressed that the creative force and increased political moral unity of the GDR people as well as the close cooperation with the USSR and the other socialist states are a firm foundation on which to build, in implementing the program of full employment, the people's well-being, growth and stability even under the more difficult external conditions of the 1980's.

Willi Stoph explained the principles of the GDR's socialist foreign policy. He stressed that its basic concern is to preserve and consolidate world peace and to continue detente. Only in secure peace is it possible to carry out long-term plans to increase the people's well-being.

The chairman of the Council of Ministers explained that the GDR is following the deterioration of the international situation with growing concern. The move by imperialism's most aggressive circles to the policy of confrontation and accelerated arms buildup, reflected in NATO's long-term arms program, the planned siting of medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe, and the failure to ratify the SALT II treaty, as well as the establishment of new military bases in various regions of the world, are a threat to the achievements of detente. In the GDR's view, nothing is more urgent in view of this situation than to banish the threats of a world nuclear conflagration and to take vigorous steps to consolidate lasting peace.

That is why the GDR is calling for an immediate end to the arms race, particularly in the nuclear field, and advocates effective decisions on arms limitation and disarmament as well as confidence building measures between states. A resumption of disarmament talks between the USSR and United States is of major importance in this respect.

Willi Stoph described the convening of an all-European conference on military detente and disarmament as the most important task of the Madrid followup conference to the Helsinki conference. The GDR will continue its policy aimed at implementing the Helsinki Final Act in its entirety and thus promoting detente in Europe.

The GDR favors a deep-rooted improvement of the international climate. It will also continue to work consistently for a peaceful settlement of international issues of dispute and conflicts.

Prime Minister Ranasinghe Premadasa reported on the progress Sri Lanka has made in economic, social and cultural development. Its government will continue to make great efforts to further improve the population's social conditions. Sri Lanka shares the fears of many states that the threat of international war has increased. He said that in its foreign policy Sri Lanka desires good relations with all states. His government will continue its policy of nonalignment and continue in future to work for an improvement in the international climate, the preservation of world peace and a peaceful settlement of conflicts, particularly in Asia.

There was agreement in the discussion of current problems of international development that the conflict situations in various regions of the world, including in the Near and Middle East and Southern Africa, badly need to be settled in the interests of the peoples and peace. Upholding and tolerating colonialism, racism and apartheid is in gross contradiction to the most elementary human rights.

Willi Stoph and Ranasinghe Premadasa expressed their satisfaction at the constructive cooperation between the two states in the UN ad hoc committee on the Indian Ocian, of which Sri Lanka is chairman and the GDR is vice chairman. Both states will continue to support all steps in future aimed at turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace, they will continue to work actively for the holding of the India Ocean conference decided by the UN General Assembly in Colombo.

Willi Stoph and Ranasinghe Premadasa described the exchange of views as useful and important for futher consolidating the friendly relations between the GDR and Sri Lanka.

OPENING OF PERMANENT GERMAN HISTORY EXHIBITION

AU231035 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 22 Jul 81 p 1

[ND report on opening of the permanent exhibition on the history of the German people in the Berlin Museum for German History on 21 July]

[Excerpt] Berlin (ND)--A permanent exhibition on the history of the German people from the earliest times to 1945 was opened in the museum for German history in Berlin on Tuesday. The event was attended by SED Central Committee Politburo members Kurt Hager, SED Central Committee Secretary; Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber of the GDR; Paul Verner, SED Central Committee secretary; as well as by Ernst Goldenbaum, deputy chairman of the State Council and chairman of the Democratic Peasant Party of Germany, and Professor Hans-Joachin Boehme, GDR Minister of university and technical School affairs.

The invitation was also honored by representatives of parties, mass organizations, central state organs, scientific institutions, enterprises and work collectives and by representatives of the diplomatic corps accredited to the GDR, including the Doyen, USSR ambassador Petr Abrasimov.

Hager Speech

AU231721 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 22 Jul 81 p 4

[Report on address of Kurt Hager, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, at opening of permanent exhibition on the history of the German people in the Berlin Museum for German History on 21 July]

[Text] The Museum for German History graphically documents with its new exhibition our Marxist-Leninist approach to the entire German history, Kurt Hager said at the beginning of his opening address. The exhibition covers centuries and millenia and includes all periods. It shows history as it was, as a complex conflict of progress and reaction, as an inexorable class struggle with its triumphs and defeats. The speaker referred to the interrelationship between German history and world history and then comprehensively discussed questions of heritage and cultivation of tradition.

To Open Up Rich Inheritance on an Even Broader Basis

"As a socialist country the GDR is deeply rooted in German history, above all in the centuries of struggle by all progressive forces of our people for freedom and social progress," Kurt Hager stressed. "It is in the continuity of everything that is good, just as it embodies the irrevocable breach with everything that is reactionary in German history." Historic periods, dating far back, events and personages that have hitherto been taken less notice of must be given the attention which objectively is due to them and which originates from the scientific historic-materialist understanding of history, Hager said.

Much has been done. But many things remain to be done in order to open up those traditions, which our socialist state has legitimately inherited, in all their breadth and variety and make them the intellectual property of a broad public, in particular of the youth, Hager said. Within this framework that deepened differentiated view, which has been developed by GDR historians for some years, is of importance for Prussian history, too. This view takes into account everything that is progressive and promotes progress, and at the same time resolutely condemns reactionary Prussianism.

"Our scientific Marxist-Leninist ideology," the Politburo member underlined, "makes it possible for us to correctly comprehend the historic interdependence between reaction and progress in general and also in Prussian history. We are not in favor of especially stressing Prussia as it is presently done in the FRG And in West Berlin with reactionary purposes. We also cannot accept that, becasue Prussia--chronologically and territorially--comprehends parts which, although they are important, are only parts of German history, because it also includes the history of many other territories, and because we always--and that is the most important thing--take into account the entirety of our traditions.

Where the reactionary traditions of the German past, which are hostile to the people, are continued in practice, are partly belittled and partly openly glorified in the field of ideology, one is not entitled to appeal to German history and its progressive traditions. In the GDR, however, the hopes of many generations of working people and the legacy of their revolutionary struggles were implemented with the triumphant socialist revolution, the speaker stressed. In the GDR people live in the practice of our peace policy, in a society of real humanism, where the fundamental rights of the working people are implemented and secured.

The history of the socialist GDR, Kurt Hager continued, is not only the legitimate continuation but also the climax and crowning of a history of many centuries. Today we look with justified pride at all the material and intellectual values which the GDR people have created in their history. But at the same time these people have been excluded from the productive utilization of these values and from determining their fate for many centuries. They were exploited, suppressed and again and again abused against their own interests as well as against the interests of other peoples--from the nobility, the bourgeoisie and finally from German imperialism, militarism and fascism.

"Only socialism, the leadership by the united workers class and its Marxist-Leninist party, the secure power of the workers and peasants created the possibilities for the free development of all creative potentials of the working people to the benefit of the entire society and every individual. The setting free of the forces and talents of millions is one of socialism's decisive advantages over imperialism, an essential cause of our historic superiority."

The speaker stated that the German people has produced many outstanding prominent figures and has enriched the world's culture by many important achievements in the fields of arts, science and technology. Examples of that are for instance the epigrammatic poetry of the Middle Ages, humanism, the enlightenment, the names of Johann Wolfgang von Goethe and Friedrich Schiller, Heinrich Heine and Georg Weerth, Thomas and Heinrich Mann, Johannes R. Becher and Anna Seghers.

The precious treasures extend from medieval book illustrations, the Magdeburg Horseman, works from Tilmann Riemenschneider's workshop of the 16th century to Fritz Cremer and other GDR artists. They comprise Otto Von Guericke's hemispheres as well as the prototype of the malimotextile machine developed by the scientists, engineers and workers of our republic.

"We pay tribute to the activities and achievements of outstanding scientists and artists of the past in their grandeur, but we also see their limits contingent on time and class-mindedness," Kurt Hager said. At the same time it is a historical fact that only socialism has made possible the free, unhindered development of science and the arts in the interest of social progress and in the service of the working people.

Our Nation Is the Result of the Epoch

"The exhibitions we are opening today depict how the German nation was moded in a variegated process throughout many centuries. History and present times prove that the concept of the nation also involves a historical category, a reality that is constantly changing regardless of how much imperialist politicians and FRG ideologists might strive to mystify the nation as something that is "eternal" for the sake of most transparent objectives, as something which is detached from the class struggle. The changes in national reality are decisively rooted in the succession of social formations, in the class struggles."

With the overcoming of imperialism and the victorious socialist revolution under the leadership of the workers class and its party, a basically new type of nation has developed in the GDR, the socialist nation which agrees with the content of our world historical epoch, an epoch which is fashioned by the values and advantages of socialism and which expresses them, the speaker underscored. Nothing "artificial" attaches to the fashioning of socialist nations, including the socialist German nation in the GDR, it is not the outcome of somebody's wishful thinking as the enemies of socialism pretend. The socialist German nation rather embodies the legitimate course of historical development itself, a development that inevitably leads to the triumph of socialism and communism.

The Outcome of the Struggles of Many Generations

Recalling the founding of the Museum of German History almos. 30 years ago, Kurt Hager said: "Today, almost three decades later, our worker-peasant power is a firm and irrevocable reality in the heart of Europe while the decisions of the 10th SED Congress show us the road to the further fashioning of the developed socialist society. Today the socialist GDR itself already embodies a great wealth of new traditions, which are linked with the building and fashioning of socialism and have emerged from the work and struggles of several generations of working people under the leadership of our party."

The task of keeping awake all that is humanist, progressive and revolutionary of the German past and of letting it flow into today's struggle for strengthening the positions of socialism and peace remains as topical as ever, Kurt Hager stated in conclusion. "Moreover, the further maturing of socialism in the GDR and the rapid growth of the intellectual demands of millions of our state's citizens connected with it, but also the exacerbation of the ideological class struggle require new far-reaching efforts in developing and disseminating our traditions."

He also expressed his conviction that the Museum of German History will turn even more into an institution where Marxist-Leninist awareness of history is conveyed and into an impressive meeting place between GDR citizens and their history.

LEADERS GREET POLISH COUNTERPARTS ON NATIONAL DAY

AU231318 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 22 Jul 81 p 4

[Message by Hungarian Leaders Janos Kadar, Pal Losonczi and Gyorgy Lazar to Polish leaders on their national holiday]

[Text] To Comrades Stansilaw Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic; and Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic; in Warsaw.

Dear comrades:

On the national holiday of the Polish People's Republic, the 37th anniversary of the rebirth of Poland, we send you, the Polish communists and the fraternal Polish people comradely greetings and good wishes on behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee, the Presidential Council and Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, our working people and ourselves.

In close alliance with the countries of the socialist community, the Polish People's Republic has attained historical successes in developing the people's economy, science, education and culture in the past 37 years. It has made a considerable contribution to the joint struggle we are waging to consolidate European peace and security, and for social progress and the expansion of socialism.

The Hungarian people and Hungarian communists, who always gladly welcomed the Polish people's successes, learned with profound concern of the crisis that developed in Poland last year and that is threatening the socialist achievements of the Polish people. Our party and people have from the beginning supported and are continuing to support the struggle of the Polish communists and patriots to eliminate the reasons for and consequences of the crisis, protect and enhance the achievements of people's power and resolutely repulse the attacks of counterrevolutionary forces.

In conformity with the fundamental positions adopted at the Ninth PZPR Congress, we wish the Polish People's Republic success in overcoming the present difficulties through the collaboration of all true Polish patriots, and in pursuing the path of socialist construction as a member of the socialist community.

On the 37th anniversary of Poland's rebirth, we reemphasize our determination to further strengthen cooperation and friendship between our parties, countries and peoples in the spirit of the ideals of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

[Signed] Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic; and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic

ACZEL RETURNS FROM TALKS WITH BULGARIA'S BOZHINOV

LD240836 Budapest MTI in English 0626 GMT 24 Jul 81

[Text] Sofia, 23 Jul (MTI)--MTI correspondent reports: Gyorgy Aczel, member of the HSWP Political Committee and deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, had talks with Todor Bozhinov, member of the Bulgarian Communist Party Political Committee and first deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, in the "Boyana" residence in Sofia, on Thursday.

Gyorgy Aczel returned to Hungary on Thursday.

LAZAR REPORTS TO GOVERNMENT ON TALKS IN GREECE

LD232304 Budapest MTI in English 1703 GMT 23 Jul 81

[Text] Budapest, 23 Jul (MTI)--Addressing Thursday's meeting of the government, Premier Gyorgy Lazar spoke of his talks in Athens with Premier Yeoryios Rallis of Greece. The government noted the report with approval.

Government heard a report on the measures taken to streamline enterprise organization, and discussed the state of physical education and sports. It stressed the importance of gymnastics at school and the mass sport movement. The economic commission reported on how the energy economy programme of the Sixth Five-Year Plan is being realized. It accepted a report by the central environment and nature protection council on how Lake Balaton is being protected.

MTI DENIES SZABO REQUEST FOR ASYLUM IN GREECE

LD231744 Budapest MTI in English 1700 GMT 23 Jul 81

[Hungarian Reader's Athens Tribulations"--MTI headline]

[Text] Budapest, 23 Jul (MTI)--In recent days--while, in the spirit of peaceful coexistence between countries of differing social systems, the Hungarian and Greek premiers discussed mutually beneficial cooperation in Athens--part of the Greek press and certain Western media were carrying out an intensive campaign against the Hungarian People's Republic in connection with the accident in Greece of Dr. Kalman Szabo, associate professor at the Department of Greek Language and Literature of the Budapest Lorand Eotvos University. The Hungarian Embassy asked Kalman Szabo, who was staying in Greece from June 26 as a participant of an international scientific conference, to work as an interpreter and translator during the prime ministerial talks. On July 13 in Athens in the embassy compound of Hungary, he suffered a serious accident after which--as arranged by the embassy staff--he was sent to hospital. The event prompted certain Greek newspapers and Western media to launch an unprecedentedly powerful campaign, alleging, for instance, that Kalman Szabo asked for political asylum. In the presence of Hungarian and Greek officials Szabo resolutely declared: he never intended to leave the Hungarian People's Republic for good, and in this resolve he was not shaken even under fraudulent pressure and intimidation by people who quoted certain Greek agencies. Kalman Szabo returned to Hungary July 21. The manoeuvres meant to inhumanly use the accident for political purposes, to damage the relations of the two countries, have failed.

U.S. PUSHES ANTI-SOVIET POLICY AT OTTAWA SUMMIT

LD240936 Budapest MTI in English 0600 GMT 24 Jul 81

[Text] Budapest, 23 July (MTI)--The Thursday Budapest papers discuss in commentaries the lesson of the Ottawa summit of the leading capitalist countries.

After OTTAWA there remains little illusion about the principal line of the American policy, says NEPSZABADSAG adding: The American Government is heavily forcing through its own anti-Soviet confrontation-seeking policy. And its allies apparently have very much given in to the pressure... Reagan has succeeded in making the summit participants address the Soviet Union in the same tone of mistrust the United States has been using since Reagan came into power.

"They made these concessions at a time when the United States itself is showing not even minimum willingness to consider--even in part--the interests of its own allies: The stubborn American position in the question of the interest rates splendidly shows that", states the daily.

"The allies gave their OK to Washington's cold war line at a time when in Western Europe--and in the FRG in the first place--greater and more influential forces than ever before demand the supervision of this line and instead of the dead-end-street of armament and the deployment of the Euromissiles urge negotiations on disarmament", stresses NEPSZABADSAG, pointing out later that "the significant verbal concession made to Washington will not change the fact that the states of Europe have certain fundamental interests to which they will apparently cling at any rate."

"The responsibility of the allies of the United States is huge, with concessions they will hardly promote the return of the Washington policy to the road of reality, that policy which they themselves watch with rising concern", NERSZABADSAG claims in conclusion.

MAGYAR HIRLAP states that the documents adopted in Ottawa imply so much that "the seven have put aside disagreement". The commentator of NEPSZAVA opines: "By no means does Ottawa give the world cause to be optimistic but most probably the participants are far from being hilarious either.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO BRITAIN--Dr Rezso Banyasz, new ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic in London, on Tuesday presented his credentials to Elizabeth II, the queen of England. Subsequently, the queen received for an audience the Hungarian ambassador, who introduced members of the embassy staff to her. [Text] [Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 22 Jul 81 p 4 AU]

VENEZUELAN COMMUNIST DELEGATION--"At the invitation of the MSZMP Central Committee, a delegation of the Venezuelan Communist Party led by Silvano Varela, alternate member of the party's Politburo, visited our country 13-21 July." The delegation studied the MSZMP's agricultural policy and the operation of agricultural cooperatives. They were received by Andras Gyenes, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, and had talks with Gabor Nagy, deputy head of the Central Committee's International Affairs Department. "At talks held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, the two parties' representatives informed each other about their countries' position and their parties' scheduled tasks. They reviewed current issues of international life and expressed their readiness to strengthen cooperation. The Venezuelan delegation departed from Budapest on Tuesday. [Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 22 Jul 81 p 4 AU]

AMBASSADOR TO VENEZUELA--Dr Janos Domeny, ambassador of Hungary accredited to the Repubic of Venezuela, has presented his credentials to Dr Luis Herrera Campins, president of the Republic. [Text] [Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 21 Jul 81 p 4 AU]

GDR OFFICIAL'S VISIT--Karoly Szsrka, deputy minister of foreign affairs, had consultations with Dr Kurt Nier, GDR deputy minister of foreign affairs, about topical international issues from 16 to 19 July in Budapest. Dr Kurt Nier was received by Janos Nagy, secretary of state for foreign affairs. [Text] [Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 21 Jul 81 p 4 AU]

DELEGATION'S RETURN FROM BULGARIA--At the invitation of the BCP, a party worker delegation led by Laszlo Karakas, member and head of a department of the MSZMP Central Committee, visited Bulgaria from 13 to 17 July. The delegation studied experiences of the introduction of a 5-day working week and matters concerning party economic activity. Laszlo Karakas was received by Milko Balev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee. The delegation returned to Budapest on Friday. [Text] [Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 18 Jul 81 p 4 AU]

FURTHER ON NINTH PZPR CONGRESS ADDRESSES

Foreign Minister Czyrek

LD231235 Warsaw PAP in English 1120 GMT 20 Jul 81

[Text] Warsaw, 23 Jul (PAP)--The text of the speech submitted to the minutes of the 9th PUWP Congress by member of the Political Bureau, CC Secretary Jozef Czyrek was published today.

Czyrek stressed that Poland's position and role as an ally of the Soviet Union and an important link of the socialist community--a country which since its birth has been pursuing a policy of the consolidation of peace and international security, a policy of active detente based on trust--have been an object of open and underhand attacks mounted by imperialist and militarist, cold-war and revanchist forces, in brief, by antisocialist and anti-Polish forces. Those attacks have grown particularly fierce during our recent crisis, of which they would like to avail themselves in order to undermine the foundations of our system and socialist statehood, our alliance links and position in the international arena.

With ever greater energy, we shall fight any attempts at interfering in our Polish affairs, any attempts at using the situation in Poland and around Poland for anti-detente goals, as an excuse for the arms race and a continuation of the policy of tension. We will not let anyone cast Poland on the stake of confrontation in the struggle for a change of the European and the world alignment of forces.

That would spell a tragedy for the Polish nation, our state, its independent existence and territorial integrity. Those threats were rightly indicated in the letter the CPSU Central Committee extended to the Central Committee of our party. It would at the same time pose a huge threat to peace and security in Europe, its peaceful order, as a stable, socialist Poland is an inseparable link of peaceful stabilization of relations and detente in the West recognize it. We have taken note of a number of statements which are evidence of this and which we value highly. We proclaim it to all those forces, all the governments and states which hold such views that they can count on the Polish partner in dialogue and cooperation in the supreme cause of peace and international security.

We are not denying that on our part we are expecting them to come to meet half-way the interests of Poland in all those spheres which serve our stabilization, particularly economic stabilization.

We do not want to go deeper in debt. We do not want to live at anyone's expense. Through international cooperation, we just want to provide for the utilization of all the capacities of our economy, to restore our ability to cooperate with abroad on a stable, equal basis.

Like few others, our country knows the price of war and the value of peace. This dictated to Polish foreign policy its active initiatives serving detente and the curbing of the arms race, particularly nuclear arms. The imperative of our activity is all the bigger now that clouds of tension, the arms race, particularly the so-called theatre nuclear missiles, are looming again over Europe and the world, now that the strivings within NATO to change to alignment of forces to its own advantage are growing more intense.

Therefore from this rostrum we are offering our partners in the West sincere dialogue founded on good-will, which would be helpful in searching for chances to prevent the menace of cold war, which would serve the protection of the present attainments of detente, the attainment of the Conference of Security and Cooperation in Europe.

Let us use the Madrid meeting to continue and intensify European detente, security and cooperation. In particular, we are calling for a start of the process of a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe.

Stanislaw Kania reiterated the invitation of the conference to Warsaw. In Madrid, we presented a suggested mandate of this conference. On the basis of this and similar proposals, let us work out and take reasonable decisions on the soonest possible convocation of this conference, decisions which would agree with the interests and the principles of equal security.

Czyrek proceeded to emphasize the weight we attach to relations with developing countries. Our relations with them encompass both solidarity with aspirations of the nations of Asia, Africa and Latin America to progress and emancipation, and our full readiness to pursue mutually advantageous all-round cooperation, particularly in the fields of economy, science and culture. The developing states may feel secure about Poland's highly principled stance on any forms of colonialism, neocolonialism and racism. Even if now we are finding it difficult to develop cooperation in economy, we are unchangingly committed to equal-footing cooperation in all fields, including the struggle for a new, just economic order worldwide.

State Farm Manager Speaks

AU231248 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 16 Jul 81 p 5

[Report on speech by Michal Chodorowski, manager of the Szestno state farm in Olsztyn Voivodship, at the 15 July session of the Ninth PZPR Congress in Warsaw]

[Text] The Olsztyn party organization has come to this congress with a deep conviction that the congress program and the proposed ways to implement it will help the party and country overcome the present crisis. Agriculture must be given a prominent place in that program. Farmwork is difficult and demands dedication and sacrifices. There are no work-free Saturdays, Sundays or other holidays for farmers, and we should not wonder that the young generation does not want to work in farming. The phenomenon of aging farmers is still increasing.

I appeal to everyone on whom supplies for agriculture depend to treat our needs seriously. The green light for farming, about which there was so much talk, was in fact a red light which has now become even more glaringly red. It is difficult to list what we lack. It would be easier to list what we have, but the fact is that we work in the open air and have to cope with difficult weather conditions. Often we have to capitulate because we lack the means of production. At the moment, when crops promise to be good, we worry about the weather, and we will be helpless if the weather becomes bad.

The status of farming is still low, and this is the chief reason why the decisions and resolutions favorable to farming are not being implemented. If we fail to overcome such a calamitous attitude toward farming, we will find it hard to move. This is an enormous task for all the people, particularly for the mass media and for the parents who bring up the children who someday might manage the factories working for farming. If we want to implement the slogan of providing all the food our people need, then we must raise the now trampled dignity of the farmer to the highest level.

Recently a hue and cry has been unleashed against socialized agriculture, which has been accused of being the chief cause of the difficult food situation. Why have the central authorities--above all the departmental authorities--not taken a stand on this question? Not so long ago when there was no shortage of food it was said that this was a feather in the cap of individual agriculture because the socialized sector could produce merely a fifth of the food available. But when there are food shortages, the entire burden of responsibility is laid on us. Well, we can be responsible only for one-fifth of the present food shortages, yet those who used to laud state farms--I have in mind the mass media--all of a sudden have extreme, negative views about us.

The socialized economy has played an enormous role in our farming. There are in Poland perfectly organized state farms with high production indexes.

The aggressive hue and cry in question is a highly unjust injury inflicted on the masses of committed farmworkers. Attempts to drive a wedge between socialized and individual farming will not produce any more bread for us than we produce now. There is only one agriculture.

Like other branches of the economy, agriculture also needs stability. Unfortunately, extreme organizational changes, which completely destroy former achievements, are all too often carried out in the socialized economy. At present, a new economic system and organizational changes are being introduced, and everything is being done in a tremendous hurry. Self-government groups, which interpret their information from various sources in various ways, also want to have their say.

Such a reform will produce more damage then benefit. We need a reform, but first we must thoroughly examine the situation. With the help of new economic conditions, which give priority to criteria of profit insofar as the evaluation of enterprises is concerned, some state farms have begun abolishing the unprofitable raising of beef cattle and even of milk cows. In our voivodship, the sector of the socialized economy accounts for about 50 percent of farmlands, and in the rural parish in which I work, for 70 percent. The process of the demise of individual farms is continuing.

The development of lands owned by the state land fund will continue to be the task of the state farms above all, and this is why we must stop the unfavorable practice of arbitrarily interpreting the new economic conditions. We must also state that these new conditions take no account of the higher production costs borne by socialized farms, regardless of what managers and workforces can do. These are permanent costs, which do not occur in the individual farms. This must be accounted for by the new principles of production--the sooner the better. In the same way, we must account for the special, very difficult farming conditions in the northern and northeastern regions of the country. This is caused by a very short growing period, which compels us to complete our work in a much shorter time at a higher cost.

In recent months, many accords have been signed and many laws have been ratified. A strong enterprise with a strong management is in the interest of the state and the workers themselves. I have my own views on the draft law on workers self-government. A good worker does not care about sitting very often at a conference table.

However, it is out of the question that the premier or a deputy premier should be forced to sign accords that cannot be met in the material sense. If in the immediate future we fail to install a strong government, the drawing up of reports and programs will become superfluous and ripe for the waste basket. If food production is to really move ahead, then agriculture should be run at the central level by a deputy premier possessing wide powers.

The distribution of food by the leadership elected at this congress should be fair. I think that the people have the right to demand that from their leadership. We would never like to live to see a day when workers again raise their fists against the leadership of their own party. We do not want the people to spit at us--the rank and file members--for the leadership's erroneous decisions. Personally I think that such times are gone forever like a specter that will never return.

Bialystok First Secretary

AU231407 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 18-19 Jul 81 p 3

[Report on speech by Stefan Zawodzinski, first secretary of the Bialystok Voivodship PZPR Committee, at the 17 July session of the Ninth PZPR Congress in Warsaw]

[Text] Two subjects definitely dominated the precongress discussions--the subject of squaring accounts and the guarantees that similar distortions will never occur in our party.

A negative aspect of those discussions--at least in Bialystok Voivodship--was the fact that too little attention was devoted to economic issues, and if they were discussed, then it was with criticism and in the context of the current market supplies. And yet the entire economy and the market succumbed to an almost total disarray precisely during the precongress discussions.

Also, the party bodies at all levels devoted too little attention to those issues, partially for objective reasons because they were busy putting down various conflicts and promoting party elections. In addition, they were mainly actuated by the fear that they might commit the old errors, issue commands to enterprises and do tne administration's work for it. And as is usually the case with us, we went to the other extreme. Today, when we view those matters from some distance, we see that it is impossible for us to leave economic issues alone. The party, which is to play a leading role in the state, cannot afford the luxury of busying itself exclusively with political and ideological issues. We must stress here most strongly that political power is impossible without economic power.

If I had to decide the priority of the problems for solution, I would single out the economic issues and the entire spectrum of associated issues. In particular this concerns the equal treatment of systemic solutions and day-to-day problems. However, watching the activities of the Sejm, the government and the individual departments, I get the impression that these bodies deal mainly with future problems and systemic solutions, while leaving day-to-day problems to themselves in keeping with the Polish proverb that "something will turn up." Perhaps my impression and what it implies wrongs the government and departments, but if you read the press and listen to radio and TV reports on amendments to the laws and on the multitude of new bills in processing, you think that all the efforts are devoted mainly to them. There are many, very many supposedly petty things which, rounded up together, constitute an enormous problem. That is why I propose that, before the new management systems are put into operation, the government and individual departments deal in more detail with the issues in question and treat them on a equal footing--and perhaps more than that--with work on the new systems, which will produce results in a few years' time.

I also want to stress that we must not lay the entire blame at the door of central authorities. The local administration and party bodies are to a great extent responsible for shortages and difficulties, because there are many issues that could have been tackled, but were not, by the local authorities. This was made quite plain at the meeting with congress delegates. Hence the simple conclusion: We must shake off our helplessness and get down at once to solving specific matters in the voivodship, rural parishes and production plants. Also, it seems to me that, following the congress, we should square accounts with the past 11 months--perhaps analyze them instead of squaring accounts with them.

The analysis of that period is quite controversial. The individual Central Committee plenums dealt with fragmentary evaluations, which, as a rule, were dictated by a specific situation in hand. Some people are fascinated by achievements in democratization of life, by the party's renewal, by the freedom of speech, by the variety of appraisals, by the far-reaching concessions to the church and so on. But other people view those 11 months as a period in which social discipline slumped, crime increased, respect for the laws diminished and the market was thrown into disorder.

What was good and what was bad, and what errors did we make in that period? These are questions we should quickly answer in an objective manner. The answers are needed if only to prevent us from continuing to commit the errors we together committed in those 11 months as a party, government and social organizations. I propose that the new Central Committee deal with this subject and report on the results to the party alone or to all the people.

Stipulating the methods by which the party participates in economic management is also an important issue. Whether we want it or not, whenever something in the economy or supplies fails, the party is blamed before the true culprit. It goes without saying that we must reverse this situation, but insofar as the party is coresponsible for economic affairs it must be able to influence economic decisions.

Of course, such influence must be different from what it was in the past, and we must all together learn this difference. There must be no interference in small-scale decisions, but there should be inspiration and control.

Nor should the party--in our view--endorse all the government or ministerial declarations on improvements in supplies, for example. Also--as a party--we must not acquiesce in the now fashionable view and rather extensively propagated theory that it is possible to negotiate the scope of cogovernment, but we should take a clear and unambiguous stand that he who refuses to share responsibility has no moral or any other right to cogovern. The government that agrees to such a situation will be a weak government, one result of which will be feeble social discipline and feeble economy, and society will refuse to accept such a situation in the long run.

Mining Shift Foreman

AU231214 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 18-19 Jul 81 p 3

[Report on speech by Jozef Jarmala, shift foreman in the Turow lignite mine, at the 16 July session of the PZPR Congress in Warsaw]

[Text] Our party's ninth congress is being held under very difficult conditions. We have been forced to convene the party's greatest forum to evaluate the activity of the former leadership that successfully worked for a decade to submerge the party, to trample its credibility and efficiency, to undermine the ideas of Marxism-Leninism, to ruin the national economy, to humiliate people and to force the tears of despair. And they would have achieved everything, and everything would have turned out the way they wanted, had they succeeded in removing the last roots of the party, the workers class. However, the majority of party members did not give in. They were and are supporting the party, and are willing to draw up a new program, a program feasible for today, and to pursue the program line.

For that reason it is high time for us to proclaim an hour of frankness, to know who is with us, who is going to persistently pull the cart and who should be the driver. I do not imagine the mist of secrecy continuing in everything concerning the party, irrespective of the level. After all, not only Gierek and Jaroszewicz are burdened with guilt, but also those who formed the fringe that isolated the former leadership from the masses of our party members. That mysterious fringe must be removed. Comrades from that circle must not pose as renewers for the new time.

Comrade Grabski, that was your job, and we expected your report to meet the hopes of party members. We have been disappointed.

We must create conditions enabling the workers class to see what the party leadership is doing, and enabling the leadership to look straight and calmly in the eyes of the workers class so that the workers class does not ever need to prove its maturity. Under such conditions, the duty of each party member is to be wherever the party sends him, and no tears should be shed if the party resolves to remove a comrade who failed to prove himself in his activity. Rank and file members told us to elect dedicated persons with sober heads, warm hearts and clean hands. That must not surprise anybody, since it is impossible to restore the country by the hands of those who, while building a second Poland, were ruining the first one.

An end must be put to the merry-go-round in staffing. The Central Committee and the state administration must not be a refuge for discredited people, for public figures who were sitting on several chair. It must be our ambition to turn the term "party" into a synonym of "Poland," because for a Pole there is one party just as there is one Poland.

I represent Jelenia Gora Voivodship, which is renowned for tourism.

To organize tourism is now particularly difficult even because of food shortages. But to do that is also difficult, since tourism is crowded with bosses and managers like no other national economic branch.

I would like to move to draw up a line with regard to this issue and to consistently pursue it. It is now being said that in Sudetic region forests are dying. Sudetic forests are facing a calamity. Some 30,000 hectares of forests have been hit by a plague. There are no chemical means and equipment to fight insects. The destruction of the Sudetic forests means not only enormous economic losses, but also an ecological calamity.

Land in Poland is too scarce to give up reclaiming submontane areas. Ways must be found to compensate for the higher costs of submontane farming.

Strong and developed industry should be the basic branch in the voivodship's economy. But our industry is outdated and small-scale, and its technical backwardness must be compensated for by manual labor. We did not profit by the investment boom in the first half of the seventies. We will reform the economy. The reform must provide mechanisms to modernize enterprises. What we need are not new investments, but modernization which is much cheaper and more effective. We must also learn to make adequate use of natural riches to settle the problem of our dependence on foreign raw materials. As a miner, I will cite the case of our mine. The Turow mine, the country's largest, supplies 23 million tons of coal annually, but has trouble with the construction of the fifth shaft. If it is not completed in time, as of 1982, our coal output will decline by 1 million tons annually. Comrade Minister of Mining and Power Industry, take this issue to heart. Electric energy is in constantly short supply.

Comrades, I would dislike being accused of parochialism, still I must raise a problem that is difficult everywhere, the problem of housing construction. We are aware of the country's economic difficulties, but we simply must not save on dwellings. Neither must we spare funds and materials for their repair and modernization. The shortage of housing drives people away, particularly the young ones. The shortage of housing implies the impossibility of making use of strong industry and plentiful raw materials.

Cuban Delegation Leader

PM231320 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 17 Jul 81 p 6

[PAP report on 15 Jul speech by Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, leader of the Communist Party of Cuba delegation to PZPR Congress in Warsaw]

[Text] Comrade Chairman, esteemed delegates and guests of the Ninth PZPR Congress:

We convey to you fraternal greetings from the first socialist country in America, greetings addressed to you by the Cuban working people, our communist party and its First Secretary Comrade Fidel Castrol.

The Ninth PZPR Congress is an epoch-making event in the life of the Polish nation. It is even something more than that. The decisions which will be made here, the way in which the problems which have harassed the Polish people and the party will be considered and resolved, as well as the way in which the mistakes which have been discussed and criticized will be corrected--all this has been the object of great interest on the part of states belonging to the socialist community and the world revolutionary and progressive movement.

Enemies of socialism, who undoubtedly are also enemies of Poland--since it is only along the socialist path that Poland will be able to ensure the permanence of its national identity and its independence--have been seeking to utilize the events which have been taking place in Poland in order to discredit its socialist system, undermine the foundations on which the community of socialist Poland has been built, force Poland out of the family of fraternal countries and alter the balance of forces in Europe with a view to pursuing activities initiated by them which pose a threat to peace and the independence of nations.

In view of all the tensions which have been occurring throughout the world, the problems facing the Polish communists are also our problems. This is why the attention of the most progressive forces of mankind is now concentrated on this conference hall.

Poland's traditions and the traditions of its working class and nation make us feel even more confident. In a few days' time, 37 years will have elapsed from the historic event which the Polish people rightly call Poland's rebirth. However critical may be the assessment of recent decades by the Polish people and communists, socialist achievements in Poland are obvious. This is why, during your difficulties and lively discussions, the fact that "Poland is and will remain a socialist country" has repeatedly been confirmed. The wonderful patriotic, revolutionary and internationalist traditions of the Polish people and the high degree of their class consciousness have added weight to this reassertion. The nation which, despite oppression, preserved and protected its national identity and was able to bravely resist fascism has inexhaustible moral and patriotic resources which will help it to resolve the complex problems with which it is now confronted.

Imperialism has been resorting to all the means at its disposal in order to utilize all antirevolutionary and antisocialist resources, to develop and to increase them, with a view of transforming the process of renewal, which the Polish communists see as indispensable, into a weapon against socialism. The traditions of the Polish nation and working class inspire us with the hope that the results of the ninth congress will not only help to ensure that the sound and patriotic desires of the Polish people and working class are fulfilled but will also contribute to the consolidation of socialism and world peace. We convey to you the sincere wishes of the Cuban communists, who hope that the PZPR will emerge from this congress stronger and more united and that it will become a reliable fighting force in the determined, creative and consistent application of Marxist-Leninist principles and active in the joint fight for socialism, national liberation and peace.

Mankind is now living through a period of uncertainty and danger. The most aggressive and reactionary forces of American imperialism are seeking to achieve superiority in the world, attempting to impose a global policy based on blackmail and military superiority, threatening socialist countries and striving to turn back democratic and revolutionary movements which have achieved great results in recent years. While pretending that they are much concerned about the problems of the Polish nation, those most hypocritical forces have been shifting the burden of the crisis by which capitalism has been affected onto the shoulders of millions of unemployed in their own countries, advocating--on the pretext of economic necessity--the abolition of social aid programs secured by the working people with so much difficulty and maintaining backwardness and poverty in Third World countries. At the same time they have been seeking to impose on Western Europe plans for the spread of nuclear arms, paying no attention to the catastrophic effects which this could bring to European nations. Claiming a thoughtless right to military superiority over the Soviet Union, those forces have been hindering the detente process and fostering the arms race. They have been supplying arms to the bloodiest and most loathsome regimes of our times. They have been promoting the development of various forms of fascism, anticommunism and anti-Sovietism. They have been strengthening their ties with the South African racists, supporting genocidal dictatorships in El Salvador and Guatemala, plotting with a view to overthrowing revolutions in Nicaragua and Grenada, supporting the Chilean and Uruguayan fascists and continuing their efforts to deprive the Palestinian nation of its undisputable national rights. With a similar end in mind, they have been dreaming about switching their provocations and reactionary maneuvers to the socialist community.

Obviously, our power in the face of these threats is rooted in our ideology, unshaken unity and coherence, and fidelity to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. Furthermore, the historical role of the Soviet Union as the main guarantor of the invincibility of socialism is becoming increasingly clear.

An increasing number of nations have been choosing the path of socialism and communism. We communists from countries in which socialism has already been established have a great, historical responsibility to them. Communists have always been able to set examples of devotion, heroism, incorruptibility, honesty and courage in criticism and self-criticism. We are invincible not because we are infallible but because we are able rapidly and forcefully to correct any mistakes with the support of the masses and because we act with complete loyalty to the working people. Imperialists and their supporters are now trying to show that they are able to turn socialism back. This is the challenge with which we have been confronted. We are duty-bound before history, nations and communist movements to reaffirm that socialism is irreversible, provided that its principles are applied. We are also duty-bound to demonstrate that, whenever a party has close ties with the masses and devotes all its efforts to the service of the masses, no turning back from the socialist path of development is possible.

Esteemed comrades: For more than 20 years the Cuban people had to heroically resist various acts of aggression on the part of the North American imperialists. They have been unable to defeat us. Today, we show the world with modesty but also with pride our renewed country rich in economic, political and social achievements; a country created as a result of the sacrifices and efforts and the blood shed by the entire nation, of the solidarity of workers and nations throughout the world and of the disinterested and decisive aid given to us by countries from the socialist community, especially the fraternal Soviet Union. With its aggressive arrogance and attempts to restore tensions in all parts of the world, the present U.S. administration has raised the level of threats against our country. The shameless economic blockade, which has been imposed on us more than 20 years ago, has been followed with new hostile acts, including a threat of a military blockade. The Cuban people have responded by proclaiming general mobilization under the slogan "production and defense," which was proposed at the Second Congress of the Cuban Communist Party. We are able to tell our Polish brothers that, while achieving excellent production results, our country is becoming more than ever an invincible bastion in the defense of its achievements, principles and the socialist social system which it has chosen. We want peace and we devote all our efforts to preserving it, but we will never yield to aggression.

Comrades! Friendship between the Polish and Cuban nations and between communists in our two countries has been forged in the fire of our joint struggle for progress and socialism based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. Its beginnings go back to the last century and the participation of the Polish patriot Carlos Rolor Mialowski [as published] in our wars of independence. It will develop in the form of fraternal cooperation, joint action against imperialism and struggle for social justice, national independence and peace. The future belongs entirely to communism. Its achievements are the greatest and most honorable duties facing revolutionaries. The ideals of a new world created by the toiling masses as indicated by Marx are now becoming reality. Learning from our own mistakes, we will transform socialism into an increasingly beautiful reality, more consistent with mankind's desires. The triumphant standards of the proletariat, red with the blood of millions of working people, will forge onward. We feel sure that among the people who will carry them will be the worthy sons of the heroic Polish nation.

Long live proletarian internationalism!

Long live socialism and communism!

Long live the invincible friendship between the Polish and Cuban nations and communists!

SOLIDARNOSC EDITOR INTERVIEWED ON CONGRESS OUTCOME

PM231555 Amsterdam DE VOLKSKRANT in Dutch 21 Jul 81 p 9

[Henrik De Jong undated interview with SOLIDARNOSC newspaper chief editor Tadeusz Mazowiecki: "Poland Must Work Together Now"]

[Text] Warsaw--"It is impossible to rule Poland without treating society frankly and without the population's sure confidence in the communist party." The words are those of Tadeusz Mazowiecki, who is said to be Lech Walesa's most important adviser and a trusted friend of Pope John Paul II.

Like other active leaders in Solidarity, Mazowiecki, who is in his early fifties, gives an impression of great weariness. During our interview the telephones continued to ring and people ran in and out of his office. Mazowiecki, who in the past was editor-in-chief of a critical paper for the Catholic intelligentsia, is now head of the weekly SOLIDARNOSC, which even with its edition of 500,000 still never has enough copies, for it is always sold out everywhere in the shortest time.

He still cannot say for sure what conclusions must be drawn from the extraordinary party congress. "There was strong criticism of Solidarity and various speakers attacked us," Mazowiecki said. He admits that there has been a revolt of the rank and file against the party leadership and that the large-scale purge in the Central Committee also surprised him. Of the new Politburo he said: "The internal differences remain, but with different people. Perhaps in the next phase the new Central Committee, which contains many workers and farmers, could exert somewhat greater influence on the Poliburo. However, it is not my business to assess this."

Asked if after this congress he sees an opening for real cooperation between Solidarity and the party leadership, Mazowiecki said: "The country's present critical situation imposes a duty on all of us to cooperate. But this will not happen without conflicts."

Of the threatened strike in the Polish Airline LOT, where the government has ignored the personnel's choice of new director and pushed through their own appointment of a general, he said: "This case is a burdensome problem for both the government and for Solidarity. Different principles are involved here. For the government LOT is a special company because of its special significance; for us the principle of workers' self-government is involved."

[Question] But does Kania's speech, in which he dismissed Solidarity's plan for workers' self-management because it would place the state outside individual companies, not indicate that there is little room for compromise in the government's position?

[Mazowiecki] In general, in the discussions on workers' self-management, we are striving for a more matter-of-fact approach. We think that this problem should be stripped of its ideological aspects.

[Question] Has Solidarity any ideas about how a permanent consultation structure with the government can be formed?

[Mazowiecki] There is an interesting proposal for a sort of second chamber alongside the present parliament. In it all social groups would have to be represented, including the trade unions, which concern themselves with social and economic problems. But this proposal has not yet been discussed. [answer ends]

Mazowiecki admits that the influence of KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] within the group of advisers at the service of the Solidarity leaders has diminished since August last year.

Alongside KOR, led by Jacek Kuron, the representatives of the Roman Catholic Church and the Catholic intelligentsia, of which Mazowiecki is a representative, form the other two grups of Solidarity advisers. "Another thing is that within KOR discussions are now going on about whether there is any sense in remaining a completely separate organization now that there are independent trade unions," Mazowiecki added.

Of the internal divisions within the Solidarity leadership Mazowiecki said: "Of course there are heated discussions and differences of opinion, but at the same time there is still a deep unity over principles. There is also a difference in preoccupations. But you could not say that there was a Walesa group and a Gwiazda group." But Mazowiecki admitted that the room for compromise was growing smaller for Solidarity's leadership because of the growing impatience of the rank and file over the acute food shortages.

"The people are demanding a rapid improvement in the food situation and in distribution methods. Walesa and the other leaders also want this. Thus we must exert pressure on the government to take swift, concrete steps. But we also have some responsibility for the extent to which this is possible," Mazowiecki said.

He added that Solidarity's investigations had not confirmed the rumors that the authorities had purposely held back food on a large scale to break the population's resistance: "The radicalization of the rank and file because of the food situation makes it more difficult to come through conflicts. This is one of the serious dangers threatening us. Our life is full of great dangers. But for the time being we will have to face up to living with them. What else can we do?"

L'UNITA WRITES IN PRAISE OF PZPR CONGRESS

PM231227 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 21 Jul 81 p 1

[Renzo Foa dispatch: "Unprecedented Congress Opening New Paths to Renewal Forces in Poland and Europe"]

[Text] Warsaw--It is difficult to take stock of an event such as this. What are we witnessing here in Warsaw? Is it a chapter in an agitated history that is entirely and solely Polish, or is it a wider-ranging and truly unprecedented event (as was Mitterrand's victory in France), likely to alter the European political framework? Now it should be clear that Europe does not end at the Berlin Wall.

It is difficult to escape the impression that the Polish United Workers' Party [PZPR] Congress is bound to call many things into question. Also that it basically represents not only the victory of the renewal current that is crossing Poland, but also a factor that can change the political and conceptual outlook of the European left, at least inasmuch as it can enable it to extricate itself from the straits of an old and stale ideological debate, by advancing, if necessary, the quest for answers to the crisis affecting industrial societies, even if it is split--but no longer in accordance with old Manichean patterns.

There is no fatuous optimism on the part of observers present here, including ourselves. Now that the congress is over, other tests will begin. The months ahead will be very difficult ones for Poland. I do no believe that Comrade Kania was exaggerating when he spoke, as he often did, about the danger of a national disaster. It is enough to read all the statistics, economic pointers and forecasts. A dramatic, not to say tragic, picture emerged from the speeches delivered by the delegates who came to Warsaw from a periphery that was until yesterday unknown and that had been in turmoil for months. They represent the majority of contributions in which renewal is not an abstract plan, still less something imposed from outside, but a necessity, an obligatory path for tackling the dangers of disintegration looming over a country which is, after all, one of the world's major industrial powers.

Let us not forget that the Ninth PZPR Congress--truly extraordinary from every viewpoint--was convened precisely to seek an answer to such a dramatic problem. Did it find one? Amid the flood of pages upon pages of documents, analyses and blueprints, one can only await the practical tests. But one thing is now certain: It will not be a matter of technical aspects, of economic or government techniques. It will be--as the congress very well understood--a matter of finding a new synthesis of social democracy, political dialectic and the socialist economic structure.

There is one fact that, after 7 days of almost uninterrupted sessions, seems virtually definite: If the "Gdansk summer" revealed the explosion within the body of society, after a year of terrible clashes, turmoil and even convulsions, the PZPR has not allowed itself to be excluded. It has penetrated society. To do this is to have very courageously decided to change itself, with all the risks that this entails.

This is the major new factor. In an Eastern bloc country--the second most important after the USSR--a political shell and a form of power have been broken. A different path has been taken--the one which seeks consensus through dialogue with a diversity of forces, needs and interlocutors. The PZPR's historic merit is to have understood that to renew Poland it had to start by renewing itself.

If you have followed the congress debate closely for 7 days, having experienced for months the fears and anxieties accompanying its preparatory phase, you cannot hide the feeling that what is at stake extends well beyond the clash between renewers and conservatives in Poland. Conservatives and renewers in other parts of Europe are also affected by it. In the West, too, there are many platitudes that must be reconsidered: the failure of socialism, the death of Marxism, the idea that the history of "real socialism" can end only in tradedy and that Eastern bloc societies cannot renew themselves. There is an endless list of such platitudes. They stem from a world view that is indeed unchanging and Manichean, that does not take into account--because it fears it--the creativity of history and of mankind or third, or even fourth and fifth paths.

I cannot escape the feeling that this Warsaw meeting transmits a message which transcends the East-West counter positions and that Polish renewal can now address a world at grips with perhaps less pressing, but equally major and similar challenges--especially the challenge posed by the crisis of the industrialized societies, that is, if it is true that it is a result not only of errors in the management of the economy, but also of the inability to link social democracy with political democracy and with the leading role of increasingly diverse masses, who express increasingly real needs.

I would like to add that at this congress I heard the invocation of socialism no longer as a ritual or a formula used simply out of respect for Poland's geopolitical position. This was said on Sunday evening, amid lengthy applause, by Warsaw Secretary Kociolek, who, however, was not elected to the new Central Committee by the delegates. We are talking about a new need for socialism that transcends past schemes. It stems from the need to find unexplored paths via which to safeguard and to develop the substance of the gains which have extricated these countries from backwardness and from the domination of old privileged classes and which, let us not forget have enabled them to carry out a social development that remains the foundation for a different future.

GDANSK WELCOMES LABECKI BACK FROM CONGRESS

LD240012 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 23 Jul 81

[Text] The inhabitants of Gdansk, particularly party members, turned out in large numbers to greet the Gdansk delegation returning from the ninth congress. Greeted with particular cordiality by the shipyard workers was new Politburo member Jan Labecki, a man who has gained enormous prestige and respect, and not only among his own workforce.

GRZYB PARTICIPATES IN RADOM VOIVODSHIP PARTY PLENUM

LD232058 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 23 Jul 81

[Summary] The Radom Voivodship Party Committee Plenum discussed the main directions and tasks after the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress. "Taking part in the deliberations were delegates from the Radom Voivodship to the congress, including the newly-elected member of the Politburo of the PZPR Central Committee, Zofia Grzyb." The plenum passed a resolution defining the main directions and tasks of the voivodship party organization after the ninth congress. The most urgent is to increase the amount of goods produced for the market, especially food, and to get the harvest running smoothly.

ROMANIK ATTENDS SIEMIANOWICE COAL MINE MEETING

LD232114 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 23 Jul 81

[Summary] The course and results of the ninth extraordinary party congress are the focus of our whole society's and not just party members' interest. They agree that in the present situation action and not talk is what is needed. Koszalin Voivodship delegates have taken this line and, instead of holding meetings, have been doing field work, like the farmers. In the Lublin region, congress delegates are meeting workforces and activists in various milieus. "A meeting with the workforce and party aktiv was held by first secretary of the Biala Podlaska Voivodship Party Committee, Czeslaw Staszczak, at the engineering combine for house factories in Miedzrzec Podlaski."

"In the supreme technical organization's club at the Siemianowice coal mine, a long discussion was held with party activists by miner Jerzy Romanik, newly-elected Politburo member of the PZPR Central Committee." Similar meetings were held in the Baldon steelworks and the Staszic coal mine and other places in the Silesian basin.

SWINOUJSCIE 'MOVEMENT OF COMMUNISTS' RESOLUTION

AU221106 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 18-19 Jul 81 p 6

[PAP report: "The Movement of Communists Begins Activities in Swinoujscie"]

[Text] The Movement of Communists has begun activities in Swinoujscie, Szczecin Voivodship. The resolution of the movement states inter alia that there is no other force in the country than the ideologically, politically and organizationally united PZPR that is able to extricate the country from its deep crisis.

There can be no place in our ranks for corrupted and careerist elements, criminals and political turncoats. We are for the party of a new type, the resolution states, one that strictly observes democratic centralism, vanguard mentality, collegialism and consistency in implementing adopted decisions, as well as party ties with the masses.

Our country is a member of the great socialist community and is integrated with it. As our people's leading force, the PZPR must remain a politically and ideologically fully credible partner of the CPSU, the other communist and workers parties, the states of the socialist community and the entire revolutionary workers' movement, the resolution states.

WALESA COMMENTS AT POZNAN MEETING ON FUTURE

LD232032 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 23 Jul 81

[Text] There was a meeting today at the [words indistinct] of the Cegielski works between representatives of NSZZ Solidarity of Poznan's large factories and Chairman of the National Consultative Commission [KKP] Lech Walesa. Here are the initial excerpts of Lech Walesa's speech:

[Begin Walesa recording] We are coming up to the elections. At the same time, it is a fact that for the world of work, for workforces, we have done very little, almost nothing. My philosophy, therefore, lies in this and I admit, looking at those 640 agreements, that I would like us at last to start implementing them. I would like factories like yours and factories in general to feel that the Solidarity union has not had an influence only on making lines longer, on there not being cigarettes, on there being less and less food, but that it at last has had an influence on our having a better life, on our not only being able to say a lot but on our really feeling better. We, therefore, must do everything, because as I look at those agreements, almost all the topics are already there in them. It is probably not right to go on and sign the next 640 agreements. The right way is probably to sit down with them and consider how to implement them and, step by step, point by point, settle them for all of us, so that we can live better.

This is the line I am taking. I support this line and I think that you do, too, so that Solidarity can repay us in some way for those days spent in lines. Of course, the difficulties and troubles and the struggle, in my opinion, have only just begun, because one can sign on paper [words indistinct] (?genuine) guarantees, but it will be very difficult to realize them. Therefore, seeing the issues thus, I would like us now, particularly now, for the next (?half-year) maybe two, to really have solidarity. For if we split up in any way, if in any way [word indistinct] we form factions of some sort of parties, then some people will go one way, some in others and we will not have many achievements. I suspect that in the next 3 months to half-year it will be still worse--still worse--but all the more so we must as Solidarity do something to get out of these difficult things somehow. Looking at all this, we have in our pocket, in our hands, a great victory--a great victory--but can we as people hold out for that victory? Will we not by any chance quarrel? I notice that we are starting to quarrel a little. We are starting to quarrel over what is lacking, over somebody keeping ten packets of cigarettes instead of one in his cellar. There are cases like that. It is not a good thing. We must exert more influence on things being honest so that our expectations are not disappointed. We must stick it out. We must ensure this difficult period. It is very hard, but if we stick it out, the victory will be a great one and Poland will become Poland. [end recording]

Representatives of the workforces of Poznan factories then put questions to the KKP chairman. They concerned matters linked with the elections to the NSZZ Solidarity authorities and the union authorities' attitude to the bill on censorship, to workers' self-government, to the Social Self-Defense Committee [KOR] and also to market supplies.

Further on Walesa Remarks

LD232234 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2130 GMT 23 Jul 81

[Text] Lech Walesa, chairman of the National Consultative Commission of NSZZ Solidarity, said during a meeting with the team of the Cegielski works and representatives of some of the major enterprises in Poznan that at the moment is is important to implement the agreements that have already been reached rather than submit more. He stated that a price reform is indispensable, but that it ought to be the last element of the economic reform which awaits us.

Speaking of strikes, the speaker stated that today protests ought to be of a different kind so that society will not lose because of them. Referring to the economic reform and workers' self-government, Lech Walesa said that if we have no conviction regarding this it will not be to our taste.

SOLIDARITY PRESIDIUM MEETS IN GDANSK ON RATIONING

LD232216 Warsaw PAP in English 2024 GMT 23 Jul 81

[Text] Warsaw, 23 Jul (PAP)--Solidarity's National Consultative Commission Presidium met in Gdansk today. A communique issued after the meeting indicates that the Presidium objects to the proposal put forth by the minister of internal trade and services of a temporary cut in meat rations in August and September, and simultaneously demands necessary steps by the government to ensure adequate meat supplies in accordance with to-date arrangements.

At the same time, the Solidarity Presidium points to the possibility of obtaining extra funds for food purchases from the sale of luxury goods at the Pewex hard currency shops. A consent to the temporary departure from the Gdansk agreement in this respect depends on whether the funds obtained in this way are subjected to social control.

LODZ, KUTNO WORKERS ORGANIZE HUNGER STRIKES

Paper Industry Workers Meet

LD232230 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 23 Jul 81

[Tex] The Presidium of the national section of workers of the paper industry of the NSZZ Solidarity was held a session in Lodz. The session was devoted to the issue of regulation of wages by the Ministry of Forestry and Timber Industry.

A communique issued on this occasion recalls that an adjustment was announced by the authorities and confirmed in the agreement of 1980. The need for wage reform was also confirmed by the Sejm Commission for Forestry and Timber Industry (?in its resolution) of 13 May this year. A settlement of this problem in keeping with the aforementioned agreement was supported by the National Consultative Commission Presidium of the NSZZ Solidarity in its resolution of 7 July this year. Lower wages, the communique states, bring about a constant outflow of qualified personnel from the paper industry. Last year this reached about 30 percent.

The presidium of the national section of paper industry workers of the NSZZ Solidarity discussed various forms of protest proposed by workforces of various enterprises against the delay in settling this problem.

Lodz Protest Threatened

LD232022 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 23 Jul 81

[Report from unidentified correspondent in Lodz--live]

[Text] The people of Lodz are struggling with great supply difficulties. The situation is tense in many plants. At a session today attended by the mayor of Lodz, the regional board of the NSZZ Solidarity passed a resolution on carrying out protest actions from 27-30 July. These are to include short, daily journeys down Piotrkowska Street by vehicles from the urban transportation enterprise, the state transportation and [word indistinct] with posters, and a march by women past the urban office next Thursday.

It emerges from information obtained from the mayor's office that if the additional promised allocations of foodstuffs arrives in Lodz, the July ration books can be supplied. The next few days will show whether or not this is really so.

'Hunger' Marches Scheduled

OW232014 Paris AFP in English 1920 GMT 23 Jul 81

[Text] Warsaw, 23 Jul (AFP)--Two "hunger marches" have been scheduled in Poland by Solidarity union branches in the cities of Lodz and Kutno toward the end of this month to protest the food supply situation, union sources reported today.

At Lodz, the country's textile center in central Poland, the demonstrators will be women, employed in the factories and offices what is the nation's second city. Target date for the demonstration is July 30.

On the three preceding days, some 20 trucks and buses bearing posters listing the population's grievances will be driving through the streets at slow speed, their horns hooting and their lights on, and stop at the regional government office.

The women's demonstration, too, will file past that building, to protest the dearth of foodstuffs in general and the lack of meat in particular that apparently does not even permit buying the limited quantities inscribed on rationing tickets.

At Kutno, 100 km (a little over 60 miles) west of the capital, the hunger strike scheduled for July 25 will not be limited to women. The complaints there are the same as in Lodz. But whereas in Lodz it is simply acknowledged that the problem goes beyond what can be managed by local authorities, at Kutno the officials in charge of food distribution are charged outright with "incompetence" by the trade unionists organizing the protest.

'Complete Chaos' Described

PM231234 Paris FRANCE-SOIR in French 22 Jul 81 pp 1, 4

[Francois Corre dispatch: "Poland on the Brink of Famine"]

[Excerpts] Lodz--The Ninth Extraordinary Polish United Workers' Party [PZPR] Congress has just ended in Warsaw. It took place in conditions unprecedented in the history of the communist world and ended with the victory of the "moderates" who are in favor of the "socialist renewal" policy.

But the problems facing First Secretary Stanislaw Kania and his team are immense. In particular, the country's economy is in a disastrous state.

On 27 July several tens of thousands of mothers, carrying their pale children in their arms, will march slowly and silently through the streets of Lodz.

It is the Solidarity trade union which has decided to hold this "hunger march." Although the whole of Poland is now suffering a severe food shortage, Lodz, second-biggest city in the country (730,000 inhabitants) and capital of the textile industry, seems to be having a particularly raw deal.

One of the spokesmen for the Solidarity trade union in Lodz told me: "The men in the factories no longer have the strength to work. I am now doing a sedentary job, but I realize that I am growing weaker. We all have less energy. The situation is more serious for the children. They lack vitamins, wheat flour and fruit."

Jerzy Kropiwnicki, deputy chairman of the local Solidarity committee and an economics professor, shrugged his shoulders when asked how Poland has arrived at this situation now:

"Nothing is working any longer. The peasants no longer have spare parts for the few agricultural machines they have. There is complete chaos. The most disturbing fact is that since it has been in power the government has not begun to draft any recovery plan. Each week we are forced to intervene to prevent around a dozen wildcat strikes. We will not always be able to do so. This is a dangerous situation because we will not be able to keep people calm indefinitely."

FARMERS IN GORZOW SUSPEND STRIKE ACTION ON PRICES

LD231648 Zielona Gora Domestic Service in Polish 1440 GMT 23 Jul 81

[Text] In the voivodship office in Gorzow, talks were held today between the office management and the strike committee of NSZZ Solidarity of Private Farmers, which opposed the introduction, without consultation, of price increases for services by the agricultural circles' cooperatives. As a result of the talks, the role of mediator between NSZZ Solidarity of Private Farmers and the Voivodship Union of Agricultural Circles and Organizations was undertaken by deputy voivoda of Gorzow, Rajmund Pietraszkiewicz. In addition, it was guaranteed that a meeting between the interest parties would be arranged before the end of this month. NSZZ Solidarity of Private Farmers proposes, in view of this, to suspend the holding of a strike (?in the region).

During today's meeting, land management problems and the obtaining of a headquarters by the voivodship founding committee of the union were also tackled. [words indistinct]

FARMERS UNION OBJECTS TO CONGRESS ARRANGEMENT

LD240828 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0100 GMT 24 Jul 81

[Text] In connection with the announcement concerning the convening of an extraordinary voivodship congress of delegates of agricultural circles in Bydgoszcz on 26 July, the Presidium of the Main Council of the Central Union of Agricultural Circes and Organizations, NSZZ Solidarity of Private Farmers has published a statement saying that the preparations for the congress have failed to observe the basic legal requirements. Serious doubts have also arisen over the method by which delegates for the congress are being elected and thus over the issue of honest representation of the Bydgoszcz countryside. The statement goes on to say that the congress prepared in Bydgoszcz is illegal and of a truncated nature. It does not represent the wishes of the members' of the agricultural circles in the Bydgoszcz Voivodship.

TRYBUNA LUDU CALLS SOLIDARITY PROPOSALS 'DIFFICULT'

LD231428 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0430 GMT 23 Jul 81

[From the press review]

[Text] TRYBUNA LUDU carries an article by Jerzy Bielecki in which he discusses the proposals for NSZZ Solidarity concerning the union's strategy of action, presented by Stefan Kurowski.

Jerzy Bielecki states that the proposals suggested by Stefan Kurowski in Bydgoszcz have all the characteristics of a program with which it is difficult to agree.

"It is bound to be perturbing," reads Jerzy Bielecki's article, "that at a time when the unity of all patriotic forces in Poland is needed, at a time when so much creative work is waiting in the process of which there is also a vast amount of work to be done by Solidarity, there are people who would like--in the name of the interests of narrow groups of people, and certainly not in the name of the working class--to promote theories alien to socialism."

INDUSTRIAL UNIONS DENY SOLIDARITY 'RUMOR'

LD232222 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 23 Jul 81

[Text] In connection with a rumor being spread by certain organizations of the NSZZ Solidarity, the Coordinating Commission of the Industrial Branch Trade Unions states that it has not been engaged in any new negotiations on the principles of rationing foodstuffs and price reform. The stand of the Coordinating Commission of the Industrial Branch Trade Unions on these issues will be mapped out on the basis of a general consultation with members of the Industrial Branch Trade Unions.

KOR LEADER JACEK KURON VIEWS SOLIDARITY ROLE

PM231102 Rome L'ESPRESSO in Italian 19 Jul 81 p 52

[Gabriele Invernizzi undated interview in Warsaw with Social Self-Defense Committee (KOR) leader Jacek Kuron: "Solidarity Means Poland"]

[Text] Question: What do you expect from the PZPR Congress?

Answer: Nothing. In any case, I do not want to talk about it....

Question: Would you not feel reassured by a consolidation of the moderates Kania and Jaruzelski?

Answer: It makes no difference to me. They are no friends of mine.

Question: But do you lump them together with Kania and a self-confessed pro-Soviet such as Olszowski?

Answer: Here there is never an open, clear-cut and well-defined policy. People can change their attitudes overnight. If anything, the important thing is to look at the party's internal balance of forces, to see whether a majority will form around a democratization program. But I do not believe that it will happen.

Question: What impression did you draw from Gromyko's recent visit?

Answer: That the USSR is capable of accepting the facts and is doing its utmost to avoid an invasion. If anything, the greatest danger lies among ourselves, inasmuch as the Poles themselves are unable to resolve the political and economic crisis. Though I believe that we will succeed....

Question: With regard to your political crisis, do you accept the principle of the guiding party, for instance?

Answer: This is one of the key elements that can prompt or avert the threat of a Soviet intervention. Therefore, since, I repeat, I do not believe in the possibility of an invasion, I will tell you that I am in favor of a guiding party, as long as it plays a limited role. However, I wonder whether there is still any point in talking in terms of a guiding party, that is, whether the PZPR is still capable of playing such a role.... But as I told you, I do not want to talk about the party.

Question: So let us talk about the trade union.

Answer: Solidarity has 10 million members, then independent Students' Association has 3 million and the peasants' union a further 3 million. To talk about Solidarity therefore means talking about the whole of Polish society.... What I can say is that Solidarity cannot take the government's place; it cannot, does not want to and must not....

Question: But some people in Solidarity are thinking about it.

Answer: It would be crazy to regard Solidarity simply as a trade union and nothing more, just as it would be mistaken to believe that Solidarity can transform itself into an organization that wants to occupy the government. These two ideas do exist within Solidarity but the conflict between them will not lead to a split, as many people believe.

Question: One of the arguments used to explain this conflict concerns self-management....

Answer; The realization of self-management is the second stage in Solidarity's development, following the stage of its recognition. But self-management does not mean that Solidarity must enter the government; what it means is realizing the control of social ownership over the means of production.

Question: And thus to realize socialism?

Answer: It is necessary to clarify what socialism is. If socialism means social ownership and control of the means of production, then we have taken the right road. But how can we say so when Moscow continually rebukes us for going in the opposite direction?

Question: Yes, and it points to KOR as one of main guilty parties. What is KOR now?

Answer: KOR was a movement: Now it is no longer one because its role is being played by Solidarity. Therefore since September KOR has ceased its activity and will soon be dissolved.

WARSAW REPORTS PROGRESS OF DISSIDENTS' TRIAL

LD232046 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 23 Jul 81

[Text] After a break of 12 days, the trial of members of the leadership of the Confederation for an Independent Poland [KPN] resumed at the Warsaw Voivodship Provincial Court today. The defendants, Leszek Moczulski, Romuald Szeremetiew and Tadeusz Stanski, announced that they would move for an annulment of provisional arrest. They affirmed that so far they have not received the decision by the Supreme Court on the change in the charge from arrest to that of custody.

Tadeusz Stanski also requested that the defendants be kept in the same cell and be allowed to read papers and listen to the radio.

The rest of the session was devoted to explanations by Leszek Moczulski who stated that it was within his rights to proceed with his action and that he considered what he had done to be his right. He also lodged several complaints against the prosecutor's office and the prosecutor countered them. According to the defendant, his arrest impeded his defense and in connection with this he asked the court to give him access to indispensible materials belonging to him and presently held by the prosecutor.

In further remarks, Moczulski focused on a description of his activities and the implementation of programs adopted in the years 1975-1977, and said that the essential goal at that time was to introduce a political element into the social conflict brewing then.

He also tried to prove that the Confederation for an Independent Poland is a political party acting in accordance with the law, and that his activity did not violate the law.

The trial will continue tomorrow.

ACTING INTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTER APPOINTED

LD232130 Warsaw PAP in English 2008 GMT 23 Jul 81

[Text] Warsaw, 23 Jul (PAP)--The chairman of the Council of Ministers appointed General Czeslaw Kiszczak as underscretary of state in the Ministry of Internal Affairs and acting head of the ministry at the same time.

General Czeslaw Kiszczak was born a peasant's son in 1925 at Roczyny, Bielsko-Biala Voivodship. He is graduate of the Karol Swierczewski General Staff Academy.

During the German occupation he fought in the resistance movement. Since 1945 he served in various organs of Polish military counter-intelligence. From 1972 to 1979 he was head of military counter-intelligence and deputy chief of the General Staff of the Polish Army. He is now head of the military internal service and chairman of the coordinating committee for strengthening the rule of law and observance of law and order. He is a member of the PUWP.

MINISTER COMMENTS ON MEAT, SOAP RATIONING

LD232330 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 23 Jul 81

[Statement by Minister of Domestic Trade and Services Zygmunt Lakomiec at 23 July press conference in Warsaw--recorded]

[Text] We estimate that we were short about 5,000 tons of meat for the June ration requirement and an additional 8,000 tons in July or a total of 13,000 tons for the 2 months. Unfortunately there are no additional supplies of meat within the country to make up the shortages. So far this year, we have consumed 45,000 tons of meat from normal supplies and the reserves and the warehouses are empty.

This causes--as you know perfectly well--[word indistinct] discontent. This is expressed by many works enterprises, the [word indistinct] in letters and at meetings. In view of this, we have analyzed in detail the report by the government presidium and decided to carry over the July ration cards into August.

Today I suggested to the voivodas that they might prolong the validity of the July coupons until 22 August. Such a decision will be adopted by the voivodas. Moreover, the coupons have been printed and are at this moment already in the voivodships to prolong the rationing for an additional 3 months: August, September and October.

Two possibilities presented themselves: First to depart altogether from the rationing system although at the end of this 3 month period the meat situation unfortunately promises to be not much better than in July. The second possibility, which we decided to adopt, is to lower the norms for meat in August and September. Thus it has been decided to continue the rationing system until the end of October, the system which we negotiated with the trade unions, with a variant during the transition period allowing the government to empower the minister of domestic trade and services to lower the norms. This is how we have reached our decisions.

The lowering of norms lowers the farmers' coupon by 20 percent or from 2 kilograms to 1.6 kilograms. The reduction does not include children and young people who benefit from this coupon. The coupon that will be issued to the people will be called R and R1: R1, which is reduced by 400 grams, and R, which will as usual go to children and young people.

The second norm to be reduced is the highest coupon, at this moment in the new system, the coupon, the 5-kilogram one. In the case of the C coupon, the norm will be reduced for all who are eligible to benefit from it, with the exception of miners working underground. We shall observe this very closely so that this principle should not be interpreted too freely because some mines have considered that no one who works in mining should have the norm reduced.

The third reduction concerns the B coupon. This is the most widespread coupon and it concerns the greatest number of people: We tried quite hard here but the reductions are necessary. The reductions for the B coupon will affect up to 16 million people. The ration will be reduced from 3.7 to 3 kilograms.

Finally, the fourth reduction, which will be unpopular and arouse dissatisfaction, concerns the use of meat in communal kitchens excluding hospitals, creches, kindergartens and canteens in primary schools. All other catering units are expected to use meat from the ration coupons in this form: If someone want to eat meals with meat, then--on a voluntary basis--he should give up part of his meat ration. If on the other hand, the opposite decision is made, then the meals will be served without meat.

The use of ration coupons will not affect prophylactic or regenerative meals. For these requirements we will guarantee meat under the new system.

What does the anticipated meat situation look like in August and in September? Home supplies in August will amount unfortunately to only 80,000 tons of meat; this is 6,000 tons less than in July. [Words indistict] 27,000 tons; that is, together with home production we will have 107,000 tons. To ensure that supplies do not worsen, we would have to import, and I confirm what I have already said, 35,000 tons. The actual import possibilities are 22,000 to 22,500 tons. So we have at our disposal 129,000 tons, which is 14,000 tons less than would have resulted form the negotiated system.

Unfortunately we cannot draw on reserves; we simply have no reserves. These changes which have been introduced ensure 14,000 tons of meat, which is exactly the same as the shortfall of meat in August; that is, we would then have the chance of utilizing August coupons in August. But the July coupons remain. There are about 8,000 tons of July meat ration coupons to be fulfilled in August.

In connection with this, apart from the existing contracts, today I signed letters of credit for the import of 3,000 tons of pork from Finland. Over and above that, the Ministry of Foreign Trade is at present holding talks in Ireland to import another 3,000 tons independent of the contracts that have already been signed--this possibility exists--and 1,000 tons of live pigs from the GDR. The contract has already been signed for these pigs and the vehicles transporting them will arrive in Poland shortly. In these circumstances, during August we should be able to meet coupon requirements if purchases from the domestic market do not fall below 80,000 tons again. If it falls below 80,000 tons, there is no salvation. More meat simply cannot be imported.

When do we anticipate an imporovement? Experts, basing their conclusions on the results of the July survey, anticipate that an improvemnt should begin in October. The July survey showed a progressive rebuilding of pig herds. In view of such predictions, and the decision to lower norms in August and September, perhaps we will be able in October to return to the norms that have been negotiated without lowering them once again. That is all I would like to say on the subject of meat.

I have been authorized by the premier to introduce the rationing of soaps and detergents beginning 1 August. There are two norms in our country. The higher norm will relate to the Katowice Voivodship, the town of Krakow and the town of Walbrzych, that is, the coal basin. This norm will be 500 grams a month. The remainder of the country will have a norm of 300 grams a month.

Children have not been accounted for inthis norm that is, children up to 1 year old to whom we have given additional rations will also receive independently of the ration, those norms I have stated.

Will this improve the situation in the shops? Obviously not. It would improve if we had at least a month's reserves of soap and sale because then that norm, which of necessity will be realized for 2 months, will be realized simultaneously. In Poland we are able to supply soaps and detergents in packages of 500 to 1,000 grams.

We should return to a normal situation as I see it, in the middle of September, when the supplies will be somewhat higher than current sales. When we should be able to gradually build up a reserve in the shops.

MALINOWSKI CHAIRS MEETING ON HARVEST PREPARATIONS

LD232314 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 23 Jul 81

[Text] Under the chairmanship of Deputy Premier Roman Malinowski, today in the office of the Council of Ministers a harvest team held a session at which an assessment has begun of the present state of preparations for the harvest, as well as for the next important campaigns including, among other things, the gathering processing of beetroot the harvesting potatoes, and ensuring there are raw materials for the food industry. As far as the present state of preparations for the harvest which has begun, one can state generally that serious difficulties continue to manifest themselves in supplies, espceially of spare parts, that is, tires, batteries, belts of various kinds, canvas for sheaf binding, and even lubricants.

Controls that have been carried out uncovered manifestations of wastage of agricultural produce as well as of many of the parts which are so necessary for agricultral machines. Specific examples were given. One has to say that certain ministries, and that of the chemical industry in particular, so far have the greatest number of delays in supplies of various rubber and plastic products for agriculture. At the moment 3,200 combine harvesters, 5,200 presses for collecting straw as well as tractors and many other items of equipment are still awaiting repair. Various efforts are being made to increase the production of the parts which are most [words indistinct] needed for machines which have not yet been repaired, as well as for those which are already at work but which might run into an emergency at any moment. Emergency, immediate imports of many completed parts as well as of raw materials for their production has begun. The supply of string for the binding of sheaves ought to decisively improve in the next few days, as should that of fuel for tractors. Among other things, Deputy Premier Malinowski issued instructions during the course of the session of the harvest team for the opening of an additional 500 centers in the cooperatives of agricultrual circles for the sale of fuel to private farmers. A lot of space was devoted to the necessity of speeding up suplies of coal for sugar mills and the food industry enterprises currently processing the crops as well as for private farmers. Warehouses are well prepared to receive grain in the new harvest. Each participant in the harvest team, representing the individual ministries, organizations and institutions, was given a specific obligation to lend the greatest possible held to agriculture in the course of the harvest fruits of the earth.

STATE RAILWAY WORKERS UNLOAD SOVIET RAW MATERIALS

LD231410 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 23 Jul 81

[Text] An intensified work pace prevails in the Polish State Railways [PKP] transshipment station in Malaszewicze in the Biala Podlaska Voivodship. The railwaymen and workers have unloaded several thousand tons of Soviet goods, including among others 5,000 tons of iron ore, 5,000 tons of mineral fertilizers, 4,500 tons of metals and 4,000 tons of diesel oil over the past 24 hours.

The deliveries of liquid fuels have been particularly high during the past few days. The Soviet partner supplies more of these fuels than the handling capacity of the PKP and the oil products agency.

COUNCIL OF MINISTER"S DECREE ISSUED ON PENSIONS

LD240010 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 23 Jul 81

[Text] As of 1 August of this year a Council of Ministers decree will become effective on specific regulations on pensioning in the period to 31 December this year. It is an emergency solution constituting one of the elements of a scheme aimed at easing the level of employment.

Employees who would reach pensionable age in not more than 5 years and who had been employed (for men 25 years, and for women 20 years), will be entitled to be pensioned. It will be possible to be pensioned even earlier--men at the age of 55 and women at the age of 50--if during their period of employment they worked a minimum of 15 years in employment considered as first category employment. Regardless of their age, men who worked 40 years and women who worked 35 years will be entitled to be pensioned. Those who worked in employment considered as first category employment for 15 years will be entitled to a pension after 35 working years for men and 30 working years for women, regardless of age.

Also the disabled will be entitled to be pensioned earlier. Disabled of the first and second group will be entitled to a pension after 25 working years if they are men, and if women after 20 working years regardless of age. The disabled of the third group, men after 30 working years and women after 25 years, will also be entitled to a pension.

In addition, partial pensioning will be possible.

The full text of the decree will be published in one of the coming issues of the DZIENNIK USTAW [official gazette].

FOREIGN GREETINGS, REACTION ON NATIONAL DAY NOTED

Romanian Congratulations

LD232317 Warsaw PAP in Russian 2100 GMT 23 Jul 81

[Text] [No dateline received] Romanian leaders N. Ceausescu and I. Verdet have sent Polish leaders S. Kania, H. Jablonski and W. Jaruzelski a telegram of congratulations on the occasion of the 37th anniversary of Poland's rebirth.

The telegram says: During the 37 years that have elapsed since the liberation of the country from the Hitlerite occupation, the working people of friendly Poland under the leadership of the PZPR have achieved considerable successes in the development of the economy, science, culture and art and in the construction of a socialist society.

We are convinced that the working people, the working class and the Polish people under the leadership of the PZPR will be able to overcome in total unity the present difficulties to ensure Poland's determined advance along the road of socialism, to continue to contribute to the growth of socialism's influence in the world and to the struggle of all peoples of the world for detente, peace and progress.

While expressing our satisfaction over the development of Romanian-Polish relations, we are deeply convinced that the friendship, solidarity and all-round cooperation between our parties and countries will continue to develop in the future for the good of both peoples, in the interests of the common cause of socialism, national independence, peace and cooperation in Europe and throughout the world.

Hungarians Send Greetings

LD232331 Warsaw PAP in Russian 2100 GMT 23 Jul 81

[Text] Hungarian leaders J. Kadar, P. Losonczi and G. Lazar have sent Polish leaders S. Kania, H. Jablonski and W. Jaruzelski a telegram of congratulations in connection with the 37th anniversary of Poland's rebirth.

The telegram states: In the last 37 years in close alliance with the countries of the socialist community Poland has achieved historic results in the development of the national economy, science, education and culture. It has made a significant contribution to our general struggle for the consolidation of peace and security in Europe.

The Hungarian people and Hungarian communists, who have always joyfully welcomed the achievements of the Polish people, learned with deep concern the news of the crisis which arose in Poland last year and which threatened the socialist achievements of the Polish people. From the very beginning our party and people have supported and continue to support the struggle of the Polish communists and patriots for the elimination of the causes and consequences of the crisis, in defense of the achievements of popular power and their multiplication, and for a decisive rebuff to the attack of counterrevolutionary forces.

In line with the directions adopted at the Ninth PZPR Congress we hope that the Polish People's Republic, as a member of the socialist community, in accordance with all true Polish patriotism will overcome the present difficulties and continue to advance along the road of socialist construction.

On the 37th anniversary of Poland's rebirth we once again stress our determination that in a spirit of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism we will continue to consolidate the collaboration and brotherhood between our parties, countries and peoples.

Foreign Reaction Reported

LD230954 Warsaw PAP in English 0800 GMT 23 Jul 81

[Text] Warsaw, 22 Jul (PAP)--Soviet mass media widely informed about the 37th anniversary of Peoples' Poland.

Polish ambassador in the USSR, Kazimierz Olszewski appeared on the main TV news program. Speaking about Poland's current situation he emphasized that she has been and will be firm link in the socialist community--the PUWP, all Polish patriots firmly reject the designs of Western reactionary circles to weaken the socialist community. Friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union, as it was firmly stressed again during the 9th Extradordinary PUWP Congress, have always been fundamental for our security, peaceful development, prosperous future of socialist Poland.

Czechoslovak papers published articles referring to history, contemporary events and the future of Poland. The papers emphasize the importance of the 9th Extraordinary PUWP Congress for the development of socialism in Poland.

On the eve of the Polish national holiday Polish Ambassador in Czechoslovakia Jan Mitrega appeared on Czechosalovak TV. Today, Czech and Slovak televiewers watched a "Polish Evening", a several hour-long sequence of broadcasts on Poland.

Many Polish cultural events took place in Czechoslovakia. Four exhibitions of art opened in Prague and two more in Bratislava. Polish films are also screened in both towns.

A solemn concert was organized in the Polish Embassy in Berlin.

It was attended by members of the Political Bureau secretaries of SED Central Committee, Herman Axen and Paul Verner and First Deputy Premier Alfred Neumann. Vice President of the Council of State, Manfred Gerlach, high officials, representatives of science and culture and of the Army also participated in the event together with the members of diplomatic corps with its dean, Ambassador of the USSR in the GDR, Petr Abrasimov.

The entire Budapest press on Wednesday highlighted the 37th anniversary of Poland's rebirth. The daily of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party NEPSZABADSAG recalled the contribution of the Soviet Army to the liberation of Poland, emphasized the gigantic work of the Polish nation on the reconstruction of the demolished country, and next went over to the present situation in Poland. The paper pointed to the deep economic and political crisis in Poland and to forces in this country that question the socialist development. It stressed in this context that the Polish communists are making efforts to lead the country of the current situation, restore economic equilibrium and confidence in the party and, above all, to preserve the socialist gains of the nation. Referring next to the 9th PUWP Congress, NEPSZABADSAG stressed the solidarity of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and all the Hungarian people with the goals set by the congress.

The Bulgarian press carries numerous materials in connection with Poland's National Day. RABOTNICHESKO DELO emphasized that this year's anniversary of Poland's rebirth falls at a time characterized both by the continuing socio-political and economic crisis and the promising resolutions of the Extraordinary 9th PUWP Congress.

The Bulgarian papers point out that to overcome the crisis it is necessary to isolate the anti-socialist tendencies and groupings as well as to restore the Leninist principles of the party life and the leading role of the PUWP. Everyday, persistent work of millions of Poles is necessary to keep the huge economic potential of the country going.

The Bulgarian papers express the hope that with the active involvement of all the communists and patriots, the PUWP will overcome the enormous difficulties, will manage to protect the principles of socialism and ensure a steady socialist development of the country for the good of the Polish nation.

The need for economies was responsible for the fact that celebrations of the Polish National Day in Romania this year were far more modest than in the previous years. The 22nd of July was the "Polish day" on Romanian television, inaugurated by a special address by the Polish ambassador to Bucharest.

Poland was also a leading topic in the Romanian press which stressed the development of all-round cooperation between the two countries.

The Polish diplomatic missions in the United States have refrained from organizing receptions marking the 22nd of July as strict economizing hit also the Polish foreign service.

The American press reported on the Polish national day, pointing out that the country had considerable economic problems and that the Poles were facing many more important things than holidaymaking. The New York TIMES stated that the need for sacrifices and hard work finds an ever broader understanding in Poland.

In Italy, on the occasion of the Polish national day, a demonstration of Polish-Italian friendship was held in the town of Cassino at the initiative of the Italian association for the promotion of cultural relations with Poland. In the morning, flowers were laid at the Polish military cemetery with graves of Polish soldiers who died in the battle of Monte Cassino

AGREEMENT ON 'SPIRIT' OF DEBT RESCHEDULING PROPOSALS

NC231610 Paris AFP in English 1557 GMT 23 Jul 81

[Text] Zurich, 23 Jul (AFP)--Poland agreed with the spirit of proposals by 460 Western banks for the rescheduling of the 16,000 million dollar debts they are owed by Warsaw, one of the banks involved--the Society of Swiss Banks--said today.

The bank said that the Polish delegation will give its reply in about two weeks time after studying conditions contained in a memorandum presented here yesterday by the banks' multination task force.

Sources here expect an early settlement of the problem of rescheduling Poland's debts to the banks, put at about 16,000 million dollars at the end of 1980, according to figures from the bank for international settlements.

The sources added that the plan was a compromise between the stand taken by U.S. banks and the position of European and Japanese banks. The Europeans had proposed a four-year delay without reduction of the debt followed by repayment over seven periods of six months.

The American banks sought repayment of the major part of the debts, which fell due on March 26, over seven years after a delay until December 10. Poland would also have to give assurances that it was introducing an economic stabilisation plan coupled with more detailed information about its economy.

SHIPS LEAVE FOR SOVIET NAVY DAY CELEBRATIONS

LD230914 Warsaw PAP in English 0815 GMT 23 Jul 81

[Text] Warsaw, 22 Jul (PAP)--A group of Polish men-of-war sailed to Leningrad today, under Polish Navy commander-in-chief Admiral Ludwik Janczyszyn, to pay an official visit of friendship. The crews will take part in the annual day of the Soviet Navy observed on last Sunday of July.

BRIEFS

SOVIET IMPORTS--Soviet gas amounting to 3,200 tons is being handled at the Zurawica, Medyka and [name indistinct] railroad stations. This is 1,000 tons more than envisaged in the deliveries plan. Other Soviet goods--iron ore, coking coal, trucks and agricultural machinery and implements--are also being transhipped. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 19 Jul 81 LD]

CIGARETTE RATIONS--Today a regulated sale of cigarettes was introduced in the Katowice Voivodship. On the basis of special auxiliary tickets distributed in worksites and institutions, which everyone who has reached his 18th birthday receives, up to the end of the third quarter it will be possible to buy 300 cigarettes monthly. In (?July) this allocation will be up to (?600) cigarettes. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 15 Jul 81 LD]

MORE ON NATIONAL DAY GREETINGS TO POLISH LEADERS

AU230850 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 22 Jul 81 p 5

[Message of congratulations from President Nicolae Ceausescu and Prime Minister Ilie Verdet to Polish leaders on Poland's national day]

[Text] To Comrade Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee,

To Comrade Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic.

To Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, Warsaw:

On the 37th anniversary of Poland's day of rebirth, we extend cordial congratulations and best wishes to you, the PZPR Central Committee, the State Council and Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic and all the Polish People on behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council and government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, the Romanian People and ourselves personally.

During the 37 years since the country's liberation from Hitlerite domination, the working people of friendly Poland have attained, under PZPR leadership, important successes in developing the economy, science, culture and art and building the socialist society.

We are convinced that the Polish working people, working class and people, under PZPR leadership, will succeed, in close unity, to overcome the current difficulties, to ensure Poland's firm progress along the road of socialism and to continue contributing to increasing the influence of socialism in the world and intensifying the struggle of all nations for detente, peace and progress.

Expressing satisfaction at the continuously upward course of Romanian-Polish relations, we are firmly convinced that the comprehensive friendship, solidarity and cooperation between our parties and countries will continue to develop in future, too, to the benefit of both our peoples and in the interest of the overall cause of socialism, national independence, peace and cooperation in Europe and throughout the world.

On your national holiday, we wish you, dear comrades, and all the friendly Polish people new and ever greater successes in implementing the decisions of the Ninth PZPR Congress, building socialism and attaining the highest aspirations of the Polish nation for the prosperity and comprehensive development of the fatherland.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania,

Ilie Verdet, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania

GOVERNMENT STATEMENT ON ISRAELI ATTACKS ISSUED

AU231419 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1215 GMT 23 Jul 81

[Text] Bucharest, 23 Jul (AGERPRES)--The Romanian news agency "AGERPRES" has been authorized by the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania to state the following:

Public opinion in Romania is deeply worried over the military actions Israel has undertaken in the territory of the Republic of Lebanon, over the brutal air raids and attacks on several localities in various regions of Lebanon, that country's capital city, Beirut, included, that caused damage and numerous casualties from among the civil population.

The scope, the destructive character of the Israeli attacks, the bombing of residential areas in Lebanon's capital city represent an escalation of the Israeli military actions that cause deep worry. The continuation and expansion of the Israeli aggression in Lebanon deteriorates the already dangerous situation and heightens tension in the region, raises fresh obstacles to the efforts made for finding a global, just and durable solution to the Middle East conflict, mounts tension in international life.

The Romanian Government, public opinion in Romania condemn the Israeli military actions which are inadmissible acts of agression against a sovereign country, a serious violation of the elementary norms of interstate relations, of the principles of national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs, territorial integrity, nonrecourse to the use or threat of force.

The interests of peace and security in the region and in the world, the interests of the Israeli people itself require that the Israeli authorities manifest restraint and responsibility, cease as soon as possible all military actions against Lebanon and any acts that run counter to the need for restoring peace and normal life in the region, that the observance of that state's sovereignty be ensured and any action that could prejudice Lebanon's unity and independence avoided.

The statements of the Israeli leaders that they will continue military actions in Lebanon pose a fresh and great danger of war in the area bearing most seriously on the peace and security of the peoples in the region and the world over. The justifications according to which the bombing of the Lebanese territory is meant to hit the Palestinian population are unacceptable from a political, moral, juridical and humanitarian point of view, from the point of view of the interests of all the peoples in the zone, of the Israeli people itself. It should be well understood that a global, just and durable solution to the Middle East situation cannot be reached, that peace and quietness in that tormented part of the world cannot be established unless the Palestinian people's national, legitimate rights, its rights to self-determination, to the setting up of an independent state of its own are recognized.

Life undeniably proves that the strengthening of the security of a state, its independent and sovereign development do not mean military actions and aggressive acts against other states. On the contrary, the resort to the force of weapons, the aggressive actions are sources of insecurity, render the state of affairs even more complicated and exert most serious consequences on the respective peoples on all the peoples of the world.

Under the current circumstances the imperative need is ever clearer for intensified efforts towards a political, negotiated settlement of the Middle East conflict so that a global, just and lasting solution be reached through Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied following the 1967 War, through the resolution of the Palestinian people's question on the basis of its right to self-determination, to setting up of an independent state of its own included, through the ensurance of the independence and security of all the states in the area. As the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, recently pointed out, in order to reach a global solution to the Middle East conflict "it is necessary to organize an international conference under UN aegis, with the participation of all the countries concerned, the PLO included, with a view to achieving a just and durable peace in the region." Romania solemnly calls on Israel, on all the sides involved to immediately cease all military actions, to consistently and insistently work for a political, negotiated settlement of the situation in the area, for the creation of a climate favoring a just and lasting resolution of the Middle East conflict in the interests of all the peoples in the zone, of peace and quietness in the entire world.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES IRAQI MILITARY DELEGATION

AU231933 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1835 GMT 23 Jul 81

[Text] Bucharest, 23 Jul (AGERPRES)--President Nicolae Ceausescu received on July 23 in the Neptun Resort the delegation of the Iraqi People's Army, led by General Ghazi 'Umar, chief of staff of the Iraqi People's Army, now visiting Romania at the invitation of the General Staff of the Patriotic Guards, at the CC of the RCP.

The interview was attended by Major-General Constantin Olteanu, minister of national defence, and Major-General Alexandru Petriceanu, chief of staff of the Patriotic Guards.

During the talk, they evoked the good relations of friendship and collaboration between Romania and Iraq and expressed the wish to see these relations amplified and deepened, in keeping with the understandings achieved during Romanian-Iraqi summit talks. In that context, they highlighted the links of friendship established between the popular defence forces in the two countries. Views were also exchanged on current questions of the international life.

The interview, which passed in a cordial atmosphere, occasioned a cordial exchange of messages between President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Saddam Husayn.

DELEGATION ATTENDS ZHIVKOVA FUNERAL IN SOFIA

AU232000 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1900 GMT 23 Jul 81

[Text] The funeral of Comrade Lyudmila Zhivkova, member of the Political Bureau of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Committee for Culture, took place in Sofia today.

On behalf of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu, the Romanian delegation that participated in the funeral and which is composed of Comrade Suzana Gadea, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and chairman of the Council for Socialist Culture and Education, and Comrade Gheorghe Dolgu, deputy minister of foreign affairs, extended most sincere condolences and deep sympathy to Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, for the great loss he personally, the BCP and all Bulgarian people have suffered through the premature passing away of Comrade Lyudmila Zhivkova. In token of last homage, a wreath was laid at the catafalque of the deceased on behalf of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu.

In connection with the passing away of Lyudmila Zhivkova, member of the Politburo of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Committee for Culture, condolences were presented at the Bulgarian Embassy in Bucharest today. On behalf of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu, of the RCP Central Committee and of the government, Comrades Ion Dinca, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and first deputy prime minister of the government; Tamara Dobrin, executive chairman of the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front and vice chairman of the Council for Socialist Culture and Education; Stan Soara and Dumitru Turcus, deputy section chiefs at the party Central Committee and representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs presented condolences. Those present observed a minute of silence in front of the black-framed portrait of the deceased and signed the condolence book.

BRIEFS

SDUF DELEGATION IN GDR--A delegation of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front [SDUF] of Romania led by Iosif Uglar, vice chairman of the SDUF National Council, paid a fact finding visit for an exchange of experiences to the GDR between 14 and 21 July and conducted talks with Werner Kirchhoff, chairman of the secretariat of the National Council of GDR National Front. [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 22 Jul 81 p 6 AU]

BORBA ANALYZES PZPR CONGRESS PROCEEDINGS

AU231900 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 19 Jul 81 p 4

[Dusica Petkovic commentary in "The Week in the World" column: "On a Reconstruction Course"]

[Text] The ninth extraordinary congress of Polish communists has undoubtedly been a political event of first class importance this week. It has been such both because of the circumstances in which it was convened and because of the final, programmatic decisions of the leading political force in the country for the future. And all this took place in an objective situation and atmosphere which is anything but easy.

As can be concluded from everything that has happened so far, the socialist road of development in Poland was not questioned. However, the past methods and directions of management were essentially disputed.

"Reform" and "reconstruction" are the new terms for Poland's road along its own lines toward as new, more democratic way of constructing socialism, freed of dogmatic visions and practice. One thing was undisputed in all the debates, difficulties in coordinating views and in adopting decisions at the congress--there is absolutely no going back. There is much evidence to support this. Even those apparently marginal decisions about every candidate separately which delayed the main debate for later are one of the new Polish achievements.

Namely, this was the first time in the Polish party's history that the election of the highest leadership did not proceed in a routine manner, but with nearly all the 3-million strong grassroots members directly participating in the election. Discussions were frank and the exceptional political rather than the procedural nature of the elections was pointed out in them. The election of persons to lead the party in the next period of its new development processes was so selective that it has become clear to all that the Polish communists do not find it irrevelant who will represent them in the Central Committee and on other significant positions in the party.

It would be illusory to expect that after a few days of the congress the Polish communists would be able to offer a magic recipe for solving all the problems that have accumulated. The importance of this congress lies, however, in its attempt to investigate and to offer answers for the dramatic and dangerous crisis that has provoked the bursting of seams in nearly all of the country's structures and has evoked quite definite threats to negate and to destroy what has been achieved. The Polish crisis has, nonetheless, demonstrated at the same time the wealth of inexhaustible potential of those forces that can and want, together and through the broadest possible accords and agreements, to pull the country forward to a socialist reconstruction.

Firmer Links With the Grassroots

It is up to the Polish party, whose 2.87 million members have with their involvement particpated almost continuously in the congress' work, to further elaborate the system of the country's socialist reconstruction and the necessary reforms in a way that will suit Poland's specific requirements.

One of the achievements of this extraordinary congress, a stage on the road to socialist reconstruction, is certainly the party's obligation to link itself more firmly with the masses; that is a guarantee that from now on the party apparatus cannot evade the grassroots' control.

It is not accidental that certain political personalities from the previous leadership are no longer to be found among the newly elected members of the Central Committee. Those members did not pass the test of confronting the grassroots. All this is a great innovation in the political life of modern Poland, and the PZPR came out of this congress changed within its own structures.

The new Polish leadership is now facing a vast number of questions that call for an answer. The main question is how to extinguish, on the basis of the adopted documents and the programmatic orientation, the fire of multiplied local conflicts which, although they do not affect the entire country or all structures, are new signs of an extremely difficult situation in Poland. These conflicts also are a test of the capability and effectiveness of the political and trade union forces to resolve them in the best possible manner.

The results of the Polish extraordinary congress have to a great extent confirmed the vitality of the conviction that every people, country and party have an inviolable right to decide their destiny for themselves and to determine their roads of development independently. This also is the message of hope and encouragement for the Poles, as well as wider afield, for all those who advocate these principles. On the other hand, those others who perhaps expected a collapse of socialism in this sensitive area are disappointed, as well as those who secretly wished a return to the old ways.

Assesses Election Results

AU231250 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 20 Jul 81 pp 1-2

[Special correspondent Dusan Simic report]

[Excerpt] Warsaw, 19 July--Only 1 day remains until the conclusion of the Polish ruling party's congress, at which the chief uncertainties were overcome only in the last two evenings when the Central Committee and first secretary were elected. Now that the outcome on both counts is known, tension has perceptibly fallen. The Politburo, indeed, is still to be chosen, but with the Central Committee as it was elected the night before last, with its composition and orientation, there are practically no dilemmas any longer. The key elections have been held.

Shift the Center

What have the elections brought? Above all, a leading team that is politically much more homogeneous than the one that ruled Poland in the past 10 months or so. The election of the new Central Committee gave such overwhelming preponderance to the adherents of the moderate reconstruction line--Kania and Jaruzelski--as not even its most ardent supporters had expected. Almost all the leading representatives of the two other party groups, the conservatives and reformists, were defeated.

The exceptions are those like Olszowski on the one side and Rakowski on the other, who in the meantime moved toward the center. The defeat of the representatives of the dogmatic faction is particularly convincing. Not a single one of its representatives--who at the 11th plenum of the party Central Committee last month, at the time of the well-known letter from Moscow, tried to overthrow Stanislaw Kania--was elected to any of the leading party bodies.

This was the reason for Kania's saying last night that the party will no longer deviate either left or right but will continue straight along the road of socialist reconstruction.

GRLICKOV DISCUSSES BERLIN CONFERENCE, POLAND

LD232115 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1231 GMT 23 Jul 81

[Text] Titograd, 23 Jul (TANJUG)--On the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the Conference of European Communist and Workers' Parties held in Berlin, Titograd television has prepared a program in which Dr Aleksandar Grlickov, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, also took part. In reply to a question from a Titograd television editor on how he assesses the significance of the Berlin conference today, Grlickov said that the time lapse of 5 years is sufficient for some of the conclusions of the conference now to be commented upon with more certainty.

Recalling that for almost half a century there has been the problem of the division into two opposing wings in the workers' movement--the communist and socialist or social democratic wings--and the problem of their mutual cooperation, Grlickov emphasized that the Berlin conference found the strength to open up this issue in another way and to submit a positive program, insisting on the unification of these two trends in the workers' movement and on their possible mutual cooperation on possible and probable meeting points.

Now it is shown that the Berlin conference was on a historic path, Grlickov said, stressing that cooperation in the workers' movement is essential in the struggle for peace and the prevention of war catastrophe.

Noting that the Berlin conference gave another meaning to socialist internationalism, changing this principle into voluntary internationalist cooperation, Grlickov referred to the stance of the LCY and some other parties which represent the thesis that in the strategy and tactics of communist parties one must proceed from national interests and from that derive the international solidarity of the working class. The problem of working class solidarity is not a problem of working class solidarity of communist orientation alone, but also of the working class with other ideological and doctrinal orientations, and the Berlin conference also accepted this in its formula, the member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium said. The principle of consensus which irrevocably broke with the system of the dominant principle to date of democratic centralism in international dimensions also became one of the irreplaceable principles with a view to maintaining and developing good relations between workers' and communist parties and socialist countries as a whole.

Although many questions at the Berlin conference itself were resolved on the principle of consensus, disputes in the interpretation of the standpoints in the conference document which was adopted have not been overcome, Grlickov emphasized, adding that these should be neither underestimated nor exaggerated.

More attention should be devoted to resolving these disputes, but the ways to resolve them cannot be drawn from past civilization, especially in the cause of the legacy of capitalist society in which contradictions are resolved even by means of wars.

"If they want to present themselves as a new civilization and new value, the socialist countries and the communist parties must in their mutual relations abandon that legacy and use means which suit the new civilization. This means using negotiations, talks, agreements and accords, and even on this basis the differing ideas and doctrines and everything else, to overcome the various contradictions objectively," Dr Aleksandr Grlickov said.

He emphasized that although disputes and varying interpretations exist of individual important standpoints from the Berlin conference, it can still not be said that it has become outdated in any way. On the contrary, it now seems that the standpoints of the conference are increasingly more topical. The very action of the CPSU on the platform of peace initiated at its 26th congress itself demonstrates the degree to which cooperation among all progressive forces is necessary, as well as among all left-oriented forces, in the defense of that which is most valuable for the development of the process of socialism in the world, and that is the survival of peace and the existence of peace.

Asked about his opinion of the present situation in the workers' movement, Grlickov replied that relations between the workers' and communist parties deteriorated after the Berlin conference, and this not only because of the chronic dispute beween the Soviet and Chinese Communist Parties and various disagreements between some communist parties in power and some communist parties in Western Europe, which formulated their own strategies, different strategies of peaceful transition to socialism, but also because there exist rather antagonistic disputes which are being resolved by means of war.

Since the Berlin conference, Grlickov said, we have had a rather unpleasant phenomenon in relations between the socialist countries, that is, wars whose origins by their nature are nothing new and are, in fact, truly classic wars. From the political viewpoint they only harm the development of socialism and its affirmation and have appeared at a time when the world is in a stalemate situation, when there is no solution for its great contradictions [word indistinct] when numerous political forces in the world are in a state of crisis because they (?have not found) solutions for their own domestic problems.

Socialism is opening prospects by its internal alternatives and mutual relations and closing them or reducing them by wars, Grlickov emphasized.

Replying to the question whether it is correct that Eurocommunism is in a certain crisis situation, Dr Aleksandar Grlickov said that the crisis has not bypassed some communist parties which have a Eurocommunist political strategy because the societies in which they work are also experiencing grave crises. A certain level of crisis is reflected in the quantitive indicators about the participation of voters who side with certain communist parties. Grlickov added that all political forces and strategies, from the communist to the Christian democrat, are in a certain state of crisis--in fact, for the same reasons because they do not have answers to questions of their societies, they do not have answers to special questions causing the crisis in their societies. They are all now trying to adapt themselves to these circumstances.

"I believe that the victory of the French Socialist Party and Mitterrand represents a very big event for West Europe. This is the first time that the Socialist left in France has won an absolute majority in the elections, and that it has been able to form a government on its own. This is only a proof that the masses in French society are moving to the left and that the right is in no position to offer a positive program to extricate French society from the difficulties facing it," Dr Aleksandar Grlickov stressed in his reply to the question on the reasons for the success of the French Socialist Party.

Speaking on the entry of communists into the French Government, Dr Grlickov emphasized that the persistence of the French Socialists to include communists in their government and the readiness of the communists to enter it represent a new phenomenon for the West European political scene. In fact, this is a precedent and an attack on the embargo placed on the entry of communists into the governments of corresponding countries, including countries where they represent such political force that it is impossible to govern without them, as in Italy for instance. According to Grlickov, a general conclusion can be made from all this for the present-day world.

Our country justly stresses the importance of great powers. They are influential, which must not be underestimated. However, their possibilities are limited, as (?shown) [words indistinct] in France. In the case of Poland, it is also shown that questions cannot be resolved by foreign influence, and that the aspiration for autonomy and independence is so strong that the influence of great powers and powerful countries is also brought into question.

Another question put by Milivoj Obradovic, editor of Titograd television, was: In which context of development of socialism it is possible to put the events in Poland and what are the prospects for implementing the aims of socialist reconstruction in Poland in view of domestic and international conditions? Dr Aleksandar Grlickov replied: "Poland is an exceptional and specific case in which the working class has by its action raised and demanded a change of socialist alternative which has existed to date within the framework of the PZPR's present socialist strategy.

"Thus [words indistinct] (?Poland) has become an exponent of new impulses to change the existing situation on the path of a socialist democratic renewal, as is said in Polish political documents."

The Polish events are opening up a positive process of searching for a better alternative which suits the internal social and politicoeconomic conditions in Poland. In such circumstances, of course, other forces which are opposed to socialism also arrive on the scene. They want to take advantage of such events and gain either more influence or even seek to change the basic concept of development and eliminate socialism from the political scene (?of Poland) [words indistinct]. It has enough strength to maintain socialism so long as the changes which it demands are realized, and it is demanding changes along the line of another political strategy which the Poles themselves call socialist renewal, socialist democratic [words indistinct]. Social processes in socialist countries are complex and the two societies are confronted with economic crisis and other social difficulties. [passage indistinct]

Our stand on Poland is well-known, Grlickov emphasized. [Words indistinct] we are resolved to maintain in this the principle of noninterference by anyone or from any side.

We consider that this is the internal affair of Poland. We are resolved to maintain in this the principle of noninterference by anyone or from any side. We consider that Polish society should find its own alternative. It can take advantage of the experiences of different socialist alternatives, but it must find its own authentic alternative of socialism. From this viewpoint our speech at the PZPR Extraordinary Congress was, if I may put it this way, a speech from a distance, so that we would not do anything that might mean [passage indistinct].

I view it in another way. The PZPR has not been sufficiently open to the pluralism of heterogeneous and differing interests, even in the context of the working class itself, so as to be able to absorb them. [passage indistinct]

The current tendencies of the PZPR are to open up the valves and to open up a broader political space for all those various interests to concentrate in and become homogeneous on a socialist path, on a new political strategy of the PZPR.

If the Polish comrades are successful (and things are going towards this at the moment) in basing their strategy on such a basis, along with the necessary, very great quantity of patience and understanding of heterogeneity, they will absorb and find the equilibrium between those interests which also organized themselves as autonomous interests in the context of the Solidarity trade unions, Grlickov emphasized. In his words, patience is necessary, for there is no society without contradiction.

Returning to the significance of the Berlin conference, Grlickov stressed that it cleared its own paths in the world of the workers' movement and communism. It went beyond the boundaries of Europe. The views on strategic issues presented in the conference document were adopted by numerous workers' and communist parties, and it was accepted that peace is the optimum condition for the development of socialism in the world. And now, let us say, (?this) consensus is also gradually being adopted in communist parties, too, but they also insisted on the use of consensus in mutual relations. The consensus even entered, so to speak, institutionalized organizations such as the Warsaw Pact, Grlickov said.

All other meetings of communists and workers' parties in the world demand consensus in agreement-making. Some values of the Berlin conference therefore have gone beyond Europe and have become universal. There will be conflicts in this connection, but in the historic passage of time the basic stances of the conference will become universal values of the world, that is, of the world of communism and the workers' movement, Dr Aleksandar Grlickov, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, emphasized.

Stressing that the LCY is maintaining relations with more or less all political forces of the socialist progressive orientation in the world, Grlickov said that "of all communist parties, we do have relations not only with the Communist Parties of Vietnam and Laos and the Albanian Workers Party. With all the others we have established cooperation. The cooperation is somewhat lagging behind as regards the socialists and social democrats in Latin America. Although it is constantly progressing, I believe that we have not attained the desired aim to make this cooperation still deeper and more open in the sense of an open dialogue.

Differences of opinion should not be the reason for not developing closer relations in form as well as in substance," Grlickov said.

According to Dr Aleksandar Grlickov, the LCY has also started to develop other forms of cooperation which are burdened by external formality and protocol. Thus, for instance, there is an increasing number of individual contacts and intensive exchanges of views on strategic questions with which the present-day world and socialist forces are in conflict. Through such forms of cooperation it is possible to exert mutual influence and achieve mutual understanding, and mutual understanding implies tolerance for different roads, for doctrinaire, political, ideological pluralism which is a fact in the world, Dr Aleksandar Grlickov, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, stressed in the Titograd television broadcast.

LCY DELEGATION LED BY MARINC LEAVES FOR BELGIUM

AU232010 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 22 Jul 81 p 7

[Text] Belgrade--Andrej Marinc, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, yesterday left for Brussels for talks with leaders of the Flemish and the Walloon Socialist Party of Belgium and the Belgian Communist Party.

At Belgrade Airport, Marinc was seen off by Svetozar Durutovic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

Holds Talks in Brussels

LD232248 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2119 GMT 23 Jul 81

[Text] Brussels, 23 Jul (TANJUG)--Member of the Presidency of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee Andrej Marinc and members of the Politbureau of the Communist Party of Belgium Niedelhall, Bloom and Locse had talks here yesterday evening on cooperation between the two parties, the internal developments in Yugoslavia and Belgium and on the international situation.

During the exchange of information on the internal developments in the two countries Marinc acquainted his hosts with the economic problems and the stabilisation measures in Yugoslavia. He also acquainted the leaders of the Communist Party of Belgium with the causes of the recent events in the Yugoslav Autonomous Province of Kosovo and the measures being taken against the counterrevolutionary elements. The members of the Communist Party of Belgium Politbureau this time too most strongly condemned anti-Yugoslav terrorism on the territory of their country. The two sides positively assessed relations between the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and the Communist Party of Belgium and expressed mutual interest in the further continuation of cooperation.

In considering the international situation Marinc and his hosts gave special attention to the developments in the international workers movement, East-West relations, the problem of disarmament in Europe and to international economic relations.

DRAGAN RECEIVES ANGOLAN FINANCE MINISTER

LD232145 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1642 GMT 23 Jul 81

[Text] Belgrade, 23 Jul (TANJUG)--Vice-President of the Federal Executive Council Zvone Dragan met here today with Minister of Finance and members of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Party of Labour of the People's Republic of Angola Ismael Gaspar Marins. They discussed political and economic cooperation between the two non-aligned and friendly countries.

Martens informed Dragan about the military-political situation in the south-west African region. They also exchanged views on further activities of the Non-aligned Movement. Martens conveyed an oral message of Angolan President Jose Eduardo Dos Santos for the Yugoslav state and party leadership.

ANGOLAN INTERIOR MINISTER ARRIVES IN BELGRADE

LD232144 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1639 GMT 23 Jul 81

[Text] Belgrade, 23 Jul (TANJUG)--Angolan Minister of the Interior and member of the MPLA-Party of Labour Central Committee Politbureau Alexandre Rodrigues Tito, accompanied by aides, arrived in Belgrade today on an official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia.

Formal talks between Federal Secretary for Internal Affairs Franjo Herljevic and Minister Rodrigues opened here this afternoon. During the talks they will discuss possibilities of further promoting cooperation between the Internal Affaris Ministries of the two friendly countries.

FINANCE SECRETARY DEPARTS FOR CANADA, JAPAN

LD232345 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1303 GMT 23 Jul 81

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 23 Jun (TANJUG)--Petar Kostic, member of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for finance, and Ilija Marjanovic, deputy governor of the National Bank of Yugoslavia, left today for a visit to Canada and Japan for talks with officials of these countries on the promotion of economic and financial cooperation.

LEADERS SEND CONDOLENCES TO PRC ON FLOODS

AU232015 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 22 Jul 81 p 7

[Text] Belgrade--In connection with the vast number of victims and great material damage caused by floods in the Sichuan Province, Sergej Kraigher, president of the SFRY Presidnecy, has sent, on behalf of the SFRY Presidency, a telegram to Ye Jianying, chairman of the PRC National People's Congress, expressing deepest condolences and friendly solidarity.

On the occasion of the disastrous floods that have affected the PRC Sichuan Province, Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, has sent, on behalf of the Federal Executive Council and on his own behalf, a telegram to Zhao Ziyang, chairman of the PRC State Council, expressing deepest and most sincere condolences and wishes for the earliest possible removal of the consequences of this grave natural disaster.

KRAIGHER SENDS GREETINGS TO NICARAGUAN JUNTA

AU222105 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 19 Jul 81 p 3

[Text] Belgrade, 18 Jul (TANJUG)--In connection with the celebrations of the second anniversary of the Sandinist revolution victory, Sergej Kraigher, president of the SFRY Presidency, has sent, on behalf of the Presidency, a telegram to the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua. The telegram stresses the conviction in the further development of friendly relations and cooperation between the two nonaligned countries in the interest of realizing the vital goals of nonalignment, peace and progress in the world.

UNIVERSITIES TO SUSPEND COOPERATION WITH TIRANA

LD231428 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1317 GMT 23 Jul 81

[Text] Belgrade, 23 Jul (TANJUG)--The Presidency of the Community of Yugoslavia's Universities recommended to all of the nation's higher-school institutions that all forms of their cooperation with Tirana University be suspended. The community has taken the stand that further cooperation with Tirana University should be based on a previously signed convention on cultural and educational cooperation between the two countries.

Three Yugoslav universities--those of Skopje, Titograd and Pristina--have developed cooperation with counter-part institutions in Tirana in the past years. The Tirana professors who taught at Pristina University, however, often spread Albanion nationalist ideology among Yugoslav students, it was asserted. And many textbooks imported from Albania were Albanian propaganda pamphlets, in essence.

Albania has not accepted Yugoslavia's offer that the two countries sign a convention on cultural and educational cooperation by which interuniversity cooperation would also be regulated.

The Presidency of the Community of Yugoslav Universities resolutely came out in favor of promoting cooperation with all foreign universities, and with Tirana University as well, but in line with the general principles of Yugoslavia's foreign policy.

NIMANI ADDRESSES LOCAL CONFERENCE IN KOSOVO

AU232059 Pristina Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 23 Jul 81

[Text] A regional consultative meeting of the political-economic aktivs of the Djakovica and [name indistinct] communes was held in Djakovica today. The trends in implementing economic stabilization in these two communes were discussed at the meeting. Dzavid Nimani and Dzevdet Hamza participated in the work of the meeting.

It was said that in nearly all organizations of associated labor in Djakovica good economic results have been achieved. The economy of the [name indistinct] commune has also noted a progress in production.

Participating in the discussion, Dzavid Nimani stressed that all working people must make maximum efforts to implement the economic stabilization. In this connection, constant care must be taken to encourage workers to produce more qualitatively and economically. Continuing his speech, Dzavid Nimani spoke about the need for an even more effective struggle against nationalism and stressed that in every circle it is necessary [word indistinct] to differentiate between what is national and nationalist. This must be done because the enemy has still not calmed down, and for this reason our vigilance and responsibility is all the more necessary. [passage indistinct]

'NO HINDRANCES' ON FOREIGN TOURISTS IN KOSOVO

LD232044 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1738 GMT 23 Jul 81

[Text] Pristina, 23 Jul (TANJUG)--The Tourist Alliance of Kosovo released the following statement today: "Organized visits by Foreign tourists to the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo are taking place normally according to established joint programs between foreign and domestic tourist agencies, and in this respect there are no hindrances. Foreign tourists in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo may visit all places and tourist localities according to the established travel program and receive tourist and other services in all hotel and tourist installations."

PRISTINA RADIO DIRECTOR SUBMITS RESIGNATION

LD231154 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1119 GMT 23 Jul 81

[Text] Pristina, 23 Jul (TANJUG)--Saban Hiseni, director of Pristina radio, today told the self-managing organs of Pristina radio and the programming board of Pristina radio and television that he has submitted his resignation from the office of director of Pristina radio to the Assembly of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo.

The Kosovo Assembly, which has the power to appoint and dismiss the director of Pristina radio, is expected to consider Saban Hsieni's resignation at its next session on 5 August.

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA PRESIDENCY DISCUSSES SECURITY

LD232258 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1712 GMT 23 Jul 81

[Excerpts] Sarajevo 23 Jul (TANJUG)--The Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina, at a session presided over by Raif Dizdarevic, has discussed some topical questions of the security situation in the republic on the basis of relevant information from the Republican Secretariat for Internal Affairs and the views and assessments of the Council for the Protection of the Social Order attached to the Presidency.

Noting that the general security situation in Bosnia-Hercegovina was favorable, the Presidency paid special attention to certain instances of activity by the foreign and internal enemy which is most frequently manifested as an attempt, by means of ideological and political subversion and nationalistic, dogmatic-bureaucratic and liberalist activity, to attack the basic gains of our revolution, especially the socialist self-management democratic path of development of our society and the brotherhood, unity and community of our nations and nationalities.

Emphasizing the need for complete vigilance and mobility of the system of social self-protection, the Presidency endorsed the proposed directions of activity and set out some direct tasks for international affairs organs, insisting in particular on the prevention of illegal activity by the consistent application of the law.

At this session, the Presidency, on the occasion of 27 July uprising day of the nations and nationalities of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina, adopted an amnestry decision on the basis of appeals by convicted persons.